United Nations S/PRST/2014/3

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 February 2014

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 7109th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 February 2014, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and to the continuing and full implementation of all its previous relevant resolutions including 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), 1894 (2009), as well as all of its resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, Children and Armed Conflict and Peacekeeping, and all relevant statements of its President.

"The Security Council notes that this year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the progressive consideration by the Security Council of the protection of civilians in armed conflict as a thematic issue and acknowledges the enduring need for the Security Council and Member States to strengthen further the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The Security Council remains committed to addressing the impact of armed conflict on civilians.

"The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and its commitment and readiness to strive for sustainable peace in all situations under its consideration.

"The Security Council recalls that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law and reaffirms the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.

"The Security Council reaffirms that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians and urges parties to armed conflict to meet their basic needs, and give attention to the specific needs of women and children, refugees, internally displaced persons, as well as other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities including persons with disabilities and older persons.

"The Security Council reiterates its strong condemnation of all violations of applicable international law and demands that parties to armed conflict

Please recycle

comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, as well as to implement all relevant decisions of the Security Council.

"The Security Council stresses the need to end impunity for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and reaffirms that those who have committed or are otherwise responsible for such violations and abuses must be brought to justice.

"The Security Council recalls its determination to upgrade the strategic oversight of peacekeeping operations mindful of the important role peacekeeping operations play for the protection of civilians and reaffirms its support to the efforts made by the Secretary-General to review peacekeeping operations and to provide enhanced planning and support and renews its encouragement to deepen these efforts, in partnership with troop and police contributing countries and other relevant stakeholders.

"The Security Council reaffirms the need for peacekeeping missions with protection of civilian mandates to ensure their implementation, and stresses the importance of continued and further engagement by senior mission leadership, with a view to ensuring that all mission components and all levels of the chain of command are properly informed of and are involved in the mission's protection mandate and their relevant responsibilities. The Security Council reiterates the need for strong leadership in peacekeeping missions, and also encourages further coordination between UN and regional and subregional institutions, as appropriate, on issues relating to the protection of civilians in peacekeeping operations.

"The Security Council notes the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians of 22 November 2013 (S/2013/689) and the recommendations made therein.

"The Security Council recognises the contribution of the updated Aide Memoire for the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict,* contained in the Annex to this statement, to the protection of civilians, and as a practical tool that provides a basis for improved analysis and diagnosis of key protection issues, and stresses the need to continue its use on a more systematic and consistent basis."

* The initial Aide Memoire was adopted on 15 March 2002 in S/PRST/2002/6.

Aide Memoire

For the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict

Enhancing the protection of civilians in armed conflict is at the core of the work of the United Nations Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security. In order to facilitate the Council's consideration of protection of civilians concerns in a given context, including at the time of the establishment or renewal of peacekeeping mandates, in June 2001, Council Members suggested that an Aide Memoire, listing the relevant issues, be drafted in cooperation with the Council (S/2001/614). On 15 March 2002, the Council adopted the Aide Memoire as a practical guide for its consideration of protection of civilians issues and agreed to review and update its contents periodically (S/PRST/2002/6). It was subsequently updated twice and adopted as annex to Presidential Statement S/PRST/2003/27 on 15 December 2003, and Presidential Statement S/RES/2010/25 of 22 November 2010.

This is the fifth edition of the Aide Memoire and is based on the Council's previous deliberations on the protection of civilians, including resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009). It is the result of consultation between the Security Council and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as between OCHA and concerned United Nations departments and agencies, and other relevant humanitarian organizations.

The Aide Memoire is intended to facilitate the Security Council's consideration of issues relevant to the protection of civilians in armed conflict. To this end, it highlights primary objectives for Security Council action; offers, on the basis of the Security Council's past practice, specific issues for consideration in meeting those objectives; and provides, in the addendum, a selection of agreed language from Security Council resolutions and presidential statements that refer to such concerns.

Bearing in mind that each peacekeeping mandate has to be elaborated on a case-by-case basis, the Aide Memoire is not intended as a blueprint for action. The relevance and practicality of the various measures described has to be considered and adapted to the specific conditions in each situation.

Most frequently civilians are caught in circumstances of dire need where a peacekeeping operation has not been established. Such situations may require the Council's urgent attention. This Aide Memoire may, therefore, also provide guidance in circumstances where the Council may wish to consider action outside the scope of a peacekeeping operation.

I. General protection concerns pertaining to the conflict-affected population

A. Protection of, and assistance to, the conflict-affected population

Parties to armed conflict to take the necessary measures to protect and meet the basic needs of the conflict-affected population.

Issues for consideration:

- Stress the responsibility of parties to armed conflict to respect, protect and meet the basic needs of civilian populations within their effective control.
- Express concern at acts, threats or situations of violence against civilians, condemn violations of applicable international humanitarian law as well as human rights law violations and abuses, and call on all parties to immediately cease such violations and abuses.
- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law, including with regard to:
  - The prohibition against violence to life and person, in particular murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture; enforced disappearances; outrages upon personal dignity; and rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, and any other form of sexual violence.
  - The prohibition against arbitrary deprivation of liberty; corporal punishment; collective punishment; and the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable.
  - The prohibition against taking of hostages.
  - The prohibition against ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand.
  - The prohibition against the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict in violation of applicable international law.
  - The prohibition against slavery and the slave trade in all their forms and uncompensated or abusive forced labour.
  - The prohibition against wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under international humanitarian law.
  - The prohibition of persecution on political, religious, racial or gender grounds.
  - The prohibition of any adverse distinction in the application of international humanitarian law and human rights law based on race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or other status.

- The obligation to respect and protect, to whichever party they belong, the wounded and sick, to take all possible measures, particularly after an engagement, to search for and collect the wounded and sick and to provide, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required by their condition without distinction on any grounds other than medical ones.

➢ Call on all parties to ensure access for relevant organizations, as applicable, to all prisons and places of detention.

➢ Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, to impartially contribute to the protection of the civilian population, including those under imminent threat of physical violence, within their zones of operation. In doing so, request:

- That the protection of civilians is prioritized in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, including information and intelligence resources, in the implementation of mandates.
- The development of clear guidelines/directives as to what missions can do to protect civilians, including practical protection measures such as intensified and systematic patrolling in potential volatile areas, joint protection teams or early warning cells.
- Systematic coordination, between the civil and military components of the mission and between the mission and humanitarian actors, in order to consolidate expertise on the protection of civilians.
- That missions communicate with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about their mandate and activities and to collect reliable information on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses perpetrated against civilians.

➢ Request that United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions develop comprehensive protection strategies in consultation with United Nations country teams and other relevant actors, and maximize the use of their capacities for the implementation of these comprehensive protection strategies.

➢ Expressly authorize missions to use all necessary means to carry out their protection mandates.

➢ Condemn wilful impediments to the implementation of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions' mandates, in particular attacks against their staff and bureaucratic hurdles, and call upon parties to conflict to immediately cease interfering with the activities of these missions in the implementation of their mandates. Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include information on the protection of civilians, including internally-displaced persons and refugees, and the implementation of the Secretary-General's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

➢ Request missions to monitor, help investigate, and report publicly and to the Security Council, on a regular basis, on the situation with regard to human rights and international humanitarian law in host countries.

- Request that United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions develop benchmarks and indicators of progress regarding the protection of civilians to measure specific developments in the implementation of their protection mandates.
- Request troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure the provision of appropriate training to heighten the awareness and responsiveness to protection concerns of their personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to protect civilians.
- Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of civilians affected by armed conflict.

B. Displacement

Parties to armed conflict and other relevant actors refrain from, and take the necessary measures to prevent and respond to, the displacement of the civilian population.

Issues for consideration:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, displacement in violation of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, including with regard to:
  - The prohibition against deportation, forcible transfer or displacement of the civilian population, in whole or in part, unless the security of the civilians concerned or imperative military reasons so demand.
  - The obligation, in case of displacement, to ensure to the greatest practicable extent that the civilians concerned are received under satisfactory conditions of shelter, hygiene, health, safety and nutrition and that members of the same family are not separated and that basic needs are met during displacement.
  - The right to freedom of movement and to leave one's country and seek asylum.
  - The right to non-refoulement under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the protection of which does not extend to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that she or he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.
- Underline the primary responsibility of States to respect and maintain the security and civilian character of camps for refugees and internally displaced persons, including disarming armed elements, separating combatants, curbing the flow of small arms in camps and preventing recruitment by armed groups in and around camps.

- Mandate peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to take all feasible measures to ensure security in and around such camps and for their inhabitants.
- Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include the protection of displaced persons as a specific aspect of the report.
- Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of internally displaced persons and refugees.
- Consider applying targeted and graduated measures against parties to armed conflict who commit violations of applicable international law related to forced displacement.

Durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, including safe, voluntary and dignified return and reintegration.

Issues for consideration:

- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, refugee law and human rights law, including with regard to:
  - Respect for the right of refugees and displaced persons to voluntary return in safety and dignity to their homes.
  - Respect for the property rights of refugees and displaced persons, without adverse distinction on the basis of gender, age or other status.
- Stress the importance of achieving durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons, including voluntary, safe and dignified return, and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions.
- Call upon all parties concerned to create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return, local integration or resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.
- Request United Nations Peacekeeping and other relevant missions to contribute to the reestablishment of security conditions conducive to voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable returns, including through police patrols in areas of return.
- Call upon all parties concerned to ensure non-discriminatory treatment of returning refugees and internally displaced persons.
- Call upon all parties concerned to ensure the participation of refugees and internally displaced persons and inclusion of their needs, including their right to voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration, in all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes.
- Encourage United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, as appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, to support domestic mechanisms for addressing housing, land and property issues or their establishment by national authorities.

- Encourage United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, as appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, to prevent the illegal appropriation and confiscation of land and property belonging to refugees and internally displaced persons and to ensure the protection of returning refugees and internally displaced persons.

C. Humanitarian access and safety and security of humanitarian workers

Parties to armed conflict to agree to and facilitate relief operations that are humanitarian and impartial in character and to allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel.

Issues for consideration:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate removal of, impediments of humanitarian access in violation of applicable international humanitarian law.
- Condemn all cases of arbitrary denial of humanitarian access, and recall that arbitrarily depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supply and access, can constitute a violation of international humanitarian law.
- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, including:
  - The prohibition against using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under applicable international humanitarian law.
  - Agreeing to relief actions which are humanitarian and impartial in character and conducted without any adverse distinction.
- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict and third States with their obligations under applicable international humanitarian law to allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel subject to their right to prescribe technical arrangements, including search, under which such passage is permitted.
- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, where appropriate and as requested, to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- Consider applying targeted and graduated measures against parties to armed conflict who are responsible for obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance in violation of international humanitarian law, including by participating in attacks against humanitarian actors and assets.

Parties to armed conflict to respect and protect humanitarian workers and facilities.

Issues for consideration:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, attacks deliberately targeting humanitarian workers.
- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, including the duty to respect and protect relief personnel and installations, material, units and vehicles involved in humanitarian assistance.
- Mandate peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to contribute, as requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- Encourage the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which humanitarian assistance is denied as a consequence of violence directed against humanitarian personnel and facilities.
- Request that States include key provisions of the *Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and its Optional Protocol*, such as those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of United Nations operations, the criminalization of such attacks and the prosecution or extradition of offenders in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements negotiated with the United Nations.

Relevant international actors, including Donors and United Nations humanitarian agencies, to increase humanitarian assistance and improve the reach, quantity and quality of humanitarian aid.

Issues for consideration:

- Call upon Member States to contribute to Consolidated Appeal Processes.
- Consider adopting general exemptions to targeted economic and financial sanctions adopted by the Security Council in order to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- Stress the need for all relevant actors to uphold and respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to increase the reach and quality of humanitarian aid.

D. Conduct of hostilities

Parties to armed conflict to take all feasible precautions to spare civilians from the effects of hostilities.

Issues for consideration:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, all acts of violence or abuses committed against civilians in violation of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.

- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, including the prohibitions against:
  - Directing attacks against the civilian population or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
  - Directing attacks against civilian objects;
  - Launching an attack that is indiscriminate, i.e., of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction;
  - Launching an attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or a combination thereof which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated;
  - Directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the United Nations Charter, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under international humanitarian law;
  - Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
  - Rape and other forms of sexual violence;
  - Directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
  - Directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
  - Destroying or seizing the property of the adversary unless required by military necessity;
  - Using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under applicable international humanitarian law.
- Request regular reporting by United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council on concrete steps taken to ensure the protection of the civilian population in the conduct of hostilities and on measures to ensure accountability for violations of applicable international humanitarian law.
- Request parties to conflict, including United Nations authorized missions with a mandate to conduct or support offensive operations, to adopt and implement specific measures to mitigate the risk that harm be caused to civilians or civilian objects as a consequence of hostilities in violation of international humanitarian law.

E. Small arms and light weapons, mines and explosive remnants of war

Protection of the civilian population through the control of, and reduction in the availability of, illicit small arms and light weapons.

Issues for consideration:

- Express concern at the detrimental impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, and request the mission to monitor the presence of arms among the civilian population.
- Request States and regional and subregional organizations to adopt measures to curb and reduce the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons such as voluntary collection and destruction; effective stockpile management; arms embargoes; sanctions; and legal measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities involved in such activities.
- Urge States to consider signing and ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty as soon as possible.
- Encourage strengthened practical cooperation between United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council aimed at monitoring and preventing the cross-border movement of small arms and light weapons.
- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to collect and dispose of or secure illicit and/or surplus small arms and light weapons as well as surplus ammunition stockpiles.
- Consider imposing arms embargoes and other measures aimed at preventing the sale or supply of arms and related materiel of all types to parties to armed conflict that commit violations of applicable international law.
- Encourage strengthened practical cooperation among relevant sanctions monitoring groups of the Security Council, peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council and States.
- Request the establishment of a baseline arms inventory as well as arms marking and registration systems in situations where a United Nations arms embargo coincides with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts.

Protection of the civilian population through the marking, clearance, removal or destruction of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including cluster munition remnants.

Issues for consideration:

- Call on parties to armed conflict, after the cessation of active hostilities and as soon as feasible, to mark, clear, remove or destroy mines and ERW in affected territories under their control, prioritizing areas affected by mines and ERW which are assessed to pose serious humanitarian risk.
- Call on parties to armed conflict to record and retain information on the use of mines and explosive ordnance or the abandonment of explosive ordnance, to

facilitate rapid marking and clearance, removal or destruction of mines and ERW and risk education, and to provide the relevant information to the party in control of, and civilian populations in, the territory.

- Call on parties to armed conflict to take all feasible precautions in the territory under their control affected by mines and ERW to protect the civilian population, in particular children, including issuing warnings, undertaking risk education, marking, fencing and monitoring of territory affected by mines and ERW.

- Call on parties to armed conflict to protect United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, as well as humanitarian organizations, from the effects of mines and ERW and to make available information on the location of mines and ERW that they are aware of in the territory where the missions/organizations are or will be operating.

- Call on parties to armed conflict, States and other relevant actors to provide technical, financial, material or human resources assistance to facilitate the marking, clearance, removal or destruction of mines and ERW.

- Call on parties to armed conflict, States and other relevant actors to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation and economic and social reintegration of victims of ERW and their families and communities.

F. Compliance, accountability and the rule of law

Compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.

Issues for consideration:

- Call on parties to armed conflict to take appropriate measures to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law, including by:
  - Enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility.
  - Training troops on applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.
  - Vetting armed and security forces to ensure that personnel have a reliably attested record of not having been involved in violations of international humanitarian law or human rights law.

- Consider applying targeted and graduated measures against parties to armed conflict that threaten peace, attack or obstruct the action of United Nations Peacekeeping or other relevant mission, commit violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.

- Stress that the support of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to military operations led by national armed forces is strictly conditioned on the compliance of those armed forces with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and on joint planning of such operations.

- Call upon United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to intercede with national armed forces if elements of the latter receiving support from the mission are suspected of committing violations of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and, if the situation persists, to withdraw the mission's support.
- Request the mission to provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence, to the armed forces.

Accountability for persons suspected of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or serious violations of human rights law.

Issues for consideration:

- Stress the importance of ending impunity for violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth and national reconciliation.
- Call on States to comply with their obligations to investigate, search for, prosecute or extradite persons suspected of committing genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, irrespective of their status or political affiliation.
- Stress the need for the exclusion of, and reject any form of, or endorsement of, amnesty for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or other serious violations of human rights in conflict resolution processes and ensure that no such amnesty previously granted is a bar to prosecution before any United Nations–created or –assisted court.
- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to promote, in cooperation with relevant States, the establishment of effective arrangements for investigating and prosecuting violations of international humanitarian law or other serious violations of human rights law.
- Request the cooperation of States and United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council in the apprehension and surrender of alleged perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or other serious violations of human rights law.
- Stress the need for comprehensive, independent and impartial investigation, consistent with international standards, into alleged human rights abuses and violations, and violations of international humanitarian law.
- Consider the establishment of ad hoc judicial mechanisms and reparation programs at the national or international level to investigate and prosecute war crimes and serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and ensure the implementation of applicable provisions on the right to reparations for violations of individual rights. Consider the referral of situations involving genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes to the International Criminal Court.

Protection of civilians through the restoration and enforcement of the rule of law, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and security sector reform.

Issues for consideration:

- Call upon States to ensure equal protection under the law and equal access to justice for victims, including women and children, of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law and to take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of victims and witnesses.
- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to support restoration of the rule of law, including the provision of assistance in monitoring, restructuring and reforming the justice sector.
- Request the rapid deployment of qualified and well-trained international civilian police, and justice and corrections experts as a component of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council.
- Call on States and regional and subregional organizations to provide technical assistance for local police, judiciary and penitentiaries (e.g., mentoring, legislative drafting).
- Stress the importance of permanently disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating former combatants of national armed groups and disarming, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and reintegrating foreign armed groups, and assisting the victims in conflict affected communities.
- Stress the importance of security sector reform and urge all international partners to support the efforts to professionalize, and ensure the civilian oversight of, the national security forces and the police, including through vetting for human rights violations and training on human rights, child protection and sexual and gender based violence.
- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to provide good offices, advice and support to host Governments for the design of comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes as well as disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes for combatants not suspected of war crimes or other serious violations of human rights, and to provide support for the implementation of these plans, in full compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

Build confidence and enhance stability by promoting truth and reconciliation mechanisms.

Issues for consideration:

- Mandate the establishment of appropriate, locally adapted mechanisms for truth and reconciliation (e.g., technical assistance, funding and reintegration of civilians within communities).
- Request, where appropriate, the establishment by the Secretary-General of commissions of inquiry and similar measures with regard to situations

involving genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or serious violations of human rights law.

G. Media and information

Protection of journalists, other media professionals and associated personnel.

Issues for consideration:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, attacks against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel operating in situations of armed conflict.
- Call for compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and respect for the civilian status of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel as well as their equipment and installations.
- Demand that States take all necessary steps to prosecute those responsible for attacks against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in violation of applicable international humanitarian law.

Counter occurrences of speech used to incite violence.

Issues for consideration:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, incitements to discrimination, hostility, hatred and violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict.
- Demand that States bring to justice individuals who incite or otherwise cause such violence.
- Impose targeted and graduated measures in response to media broadcasts inciting genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or other serious violations of human rights law.
- Mandate peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to promote the establishment of media monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective monitoring, reporting and documenting of any incidents, origins and contents that incite "hate media".

Promote and support accurate management of information on the conflict.

Issues for consideration:

- Urge parties to armed conflict to respect the professional independence of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel.
- Encourage United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to include a mass-media component that can disseminate information about international humanitarian law and human rights law while also giving objective information about the activities of the United Nations.

- Request relevant actors to provide technical assistance to States in drafting and enforcing anti-hate speech legislation.

II. Specific protection concerns arising from Security Council discussions on children affected by armed conflict

Parties to armed conflict to take the necessary measures to meet the specific protection, health, education and assistance needs of children.

Issues for consideration:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, including the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict in violation of applicable international law; the killing or maiming of children; rape and other forms of sexual violence against children; abduction of children; attacks against schools or hospitals; and denial of humanitarian access for children.
- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law relating to children affected by armed conflict.
- Call upon relevant parties to develop and implement concrete time-bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children and and other grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in close collaboration with United Nations peacekeeping missions, United Nations country teams and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict.
- Call upon all parties concerned to implement the recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.
- Call upon all parties to armed conflict to protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasize the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups.
- Include specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, in particular:
  - Request the mission, in collaboration with relevant entities of the United Nations Country Team, to establish and implement a country-level monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations perpetrated against children, pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005).
  - Request the mission to support the host Government in promoting child protection, and developing and implementing action plans to halt the recruitment and use of children and other grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict.

- Request the mission to support the host Government in taking into account the specific needs of children in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.
- Request the appointment of child protection advisors within the mission.

➢ Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include the protection of children as a specific aspect of the report.

➢ Call upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes, including measures for family tracing and reunification, the rehabilitation and reintegration of separated children, and the release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups.

➢ Urge States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and other concerned parties to take appropriate measures to control illicit subregional and cross-border activities harmful to children, as well as other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict in violation of applicable international law.

➢ Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict.

➢ Consider applying targeted and graduated measures against parties to armed conflict that commit grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict.

III. Specific protection concerns arising from Security Council discussions on women affected by armed conflict

Parties to armed conflict and other relevant actors to refrain from, and take the necessary measures to prevent and respond to, sexual violence.

Issues for consideration:

➢ Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, acts of sexual violence committed in the context of, and associated with, armed conflict.

➢ Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with the rules of international humanitarian law and human rights law prohibiting rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence.

➢ Call on parties to armed conflict to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect all persons from all forms of sexual violence, including by:

- Issuing clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures in a timely manner, and upholding the principle of command responsibility.

- Training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence.
- Debunking myths that fuel sexual violence.
- Vetting armed and security forces to ensure that personnel have a reliably attested record of not having been involved in the perpetration of rape and other forms of sexual violence.
- Evacuating to safety civilians under imminent threat of sexual violence.
- Making and implementing specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013).

➢ Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include sexual violence as a specific aspect of the report, including, to the extent possible, disaggregated data as to gender and age of victims; and request the development of mission-specific strategies and plans of action for preventing and responding to sexual violence, as part of a broader protection of civilians strategy.

➢ Include specific provisions addressing sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, in particular:

- Request the mission, in collaboration with relevant entities of the United Nations Country Team, to establish and implement country-level monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on grave violations perpetrated against children, pursuant to resolution 1960 (2010).
- Request the mission to support the host Government in addressing sexual violence explicitly, in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, security sector reform processes and justice sector reform initiatives, and in developing and implementing concrete and time-bound action plans to combat conflict-related sexual violence.

➢ Request the appointment of women protection advisors within the mission.

➢ Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of civilians affected by sexual violence.

➢ Request troop- and police-contributing countries to deploy higher numbers of women peacekeepers or police, and to ensure the provision of appropriate training to their personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions on the protection of civilians, including women and children, and the prevention of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Parties to armed conflict to take the necessary measures to meet the specific protection, health and assistance needs of women and girls.

Issues for consideration:

➢ Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, violations and abuses committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflict.

- Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law relating to the protection of women and girls affected by armed conflict.
- Call upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights and well-being of women and girls affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes.
- Call upon the host Government to develop and implement nationally-owned multi-sectoral strategies for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Include specific provisions for the protection of women and girls in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, requesting in particular the mission to support the efforts of host Governments in developing and implementing nationally-owned multi-sectoral strategies for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include the protection of women and girls as a specific aspect of the report.
- Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by armed conflict.

Equal participation and full involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict.

Issues for consideration:

- Urge States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and other concerned parties to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict.
- Call on all actors involved in negotiating and implementing peace agreements to adopt a gender perspective, including by considering:
  - The needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.
  - Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in the implementation mechanisms of peace agreements.
  - Measures that ensure the protection of, and respect for, the human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary.
- Urge the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to ensure the participation of women in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peace-building, and encourage all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at all decision-making levels.

- Ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women and girls, including through consultation with local and international women's groups.
- Urge troop- and police-contributing countries to expand the role, numbers and contribution of women in United Nations operations, and especially among military observers and civilian police.

Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

Issues for consideration:

- Urge humanitarian and development organizations to take appropriate action to prevent SEA by their personnel, including pre-deployment and in-theatre awareness training and, in the case of United Nations actors, to promote and ensure compliance, including by civilian staff of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, with the Secretary-General's *Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse* (ST/SGB/2003/13).
- Urge troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate action to prevent SEA by their personnel, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training to promote and ensure compliance with the Secretary-General's *Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse* (ST/SGB/2003/13).
- Urge troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure full accountability in cases of SEA involving their personnel and to report to the Secretary-General on action taken.

Addendum: Selection of agreed language

I. General protection concerns pertaining to the conflict-affected population

A. Protection of, and assistance to, the conflict-affected population

Express concern at acts, threats or situations of violence against civilians, and condemn violations of applicable international humanitarian and human rights law	Reiterating its strong condemnation of all violations of international law committed against and/or directly affecting civilians, including women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, including those involving rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, killing and maiming, obstructions to humanitarian aid, and mass forced displacement,	S/RES/2122 (2013), pp. 9	See also, for example, S/RES/2113 (2013), pp. 14; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 20; S/RES/2088 (2013), op. 13; S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 7; S/RES/2046 (2012), pp. 6, pp. 9 and pp. 11; S/RES/2042 (2012), pp. 4; S/RES/2040 (2012), op. 4; S/RES/2021 (2011), pp. 11; S/RES/2009 (2011), pp. 4, S/RES/1990 (2011), pp. 9; S/RES/1975 (2011), pp. 9; S/RES/1925 (2010), pp. 11 and op. 18; S/RES/1923 (2010), pp. 4; S/RES/1919 (2010), pp. 12 and op. 4; S/RES/1910 (2010), pp. 16 and op. 16; S/RES/1906 (2009), pp. 6 and op. 10; S/RES/1828 (2008), op. 11; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 3, op. 5, op. 11 and op. 26; S/RES/1574 (2004), op. 11; S/RES/1556 (2004), pp. 8; S/RES/1493 (2003), op. 8; S/RES/1468 (2003), op. 2; and S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 2 and op. 5.
	Underlining its particular concern at reports of the targeted violence against representatives of ethnic and religious groups and increasing tensions between communities,	S/RES/2121 (2013), pp. 8	
	Expresses deep concern over the increased localized conflicts, increased criminality and violence and their effect on civilians, and particularly over the sharp increase in inter-tribal clashes and calls on all parties urgently to put an end to such clashes and to pursue reconciliation and dialogue …	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 23	
	Expressing grave concern at the continuing human rights violations, including inter alia arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture, and incidences of extrajudicial killings, as well as looting of property, by armed groups and by national security institutions … as well as the inability of the authorities to hold those responsible to account,	S/RES/2109 (2013), pp. 9	
	Condemning strongly all abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions, and sexual and gender-based violence, forced amputations, as well as killing, maiming, recruitment and use of children, attacks against schools and hospitals, forced displacements, and destruction of cultural and historical heritage, committed in [the affected country] by any group or individuals, … condemning strongly the reports of retaliatory attacks, including those based on ethnicity and those allegedly perpetrated by members of the … Defence and Security Forces [of the affected country] against civilians, and calling upon all parties to bring an end to such violations and abuses and to comply with their obligations under applicable international law,	S/RES/2100 (2013), pp. 9	
	Condemns all attacks against civilians in [the affected country], calls for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including sexual and gender based violence, or abuses committed against civilians, including women and children, and humanitarian personnel in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law, …	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 26	
	Demands that all groups in the [affected areas of the affected country] cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including targeted attacks against the civilian population, sexual violence, recruitments of child soldiers and forced displacements, and *recalls* in this regard all its relevant resolutions … on Protection of civilians in armed conflicts;	S/RES/2071 (2012), op. 5	
	Expressing its concern about the continuing precarious and volatile security …	S/RES/2000 (2011), pp. 8	

Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law	… reiterates its demand that all parties to armed conflict comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian, human rights law and refugee law, and stresses the need for parties to take all required measures to avoid civilian casualties, respect and protect the civilian population;	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 13	See also, for example, S/RES/2122 (2013), pp.10; S/RES/2121 (2013), op.6; S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 24; S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 4, 5, 6, and 18; S/RES/2067 (2012), pp. 16; S/RES/2051 (2012), op. 11; S/RES/1979 (2011), pp. 11; S/RES/1975 (2011), pp. 9; S/RES/1964 (2010), pp. 17; S/RES/1935 (2010), pp. 12 and op. 9; S/RES/1906 (2009), pp. 3 and op. 11; S/RES/1892 (2009), op. 15; S/RES/1890 (2009), pp. 15; S/RES/1883 (2009), pp. 11; S/RES/1972 (2009), pp. 13; S/RES/1861 (2009), pp. 4; S/RES/1860 (2009), pp. 3 and pp. 4; S/RES/1801 (2008), op. 13; S/RES/1794 (2007), pp. 5 and op. 7; S/RES/1790 (2007), pp. 18; S/RES/1776 (2007), pp. 12; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 6; S/PRST/2004/46; S/RES/1574 (2004), op. 11; S/RES/1564 (2004), pp. 10; S/RES/1493 (2003), op. 8; and S/RES/307 (1971), op. 3.
	… calls for strict adherence by the [armed forces] to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws and, in this context, recalls the importance of training in Human Rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence to security and law enforcement agencies;	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 24	
	Recalling the Presidential Statement of 12 February 2013 that recognized that States bear the primary responsibility to protect civilians as well as to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by relevant international law, reaffirmed that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, urged parties to armed conflict to meet civilians' basic needs …	S/RES/2109 (2013), pp. 11	
	Re-emphasizing the importance of the … Government to be able to respond proportionately to threats to the security of all citizens in [the affected country] and calling on the Government … to ensure that its security forces remain committed to upholding human rights and applicable international law,	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 10	
	Emphasizes the importance of ensuring access for relevant organizations, as applicable, to all prisons and places of detention in [the affected country], and calls for full respect for relevant international law including humanitarian law and human rights law …	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 39	
	Underscores the primary responsibility of the Government of the [affected country] to maintain law and order, promote security and protect the civilian population, including foreign nationals, with full respect for the rule of law, human rights, and applicable international humanitarian law …	S/RES/2088 (2013), op. 10	
	… *reaffirming* that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, *calling* for all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, …	S/RES/2069 (2012), pp. 24	
	… *reaffirming* that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and to develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, …	S/RES/2061 (2012), pp. 11	
	Calls upon the Government of [the affected country] to end prolonged, arbitrary detention, and establish a safe, secure and humane prison system, drawing on advice and technical assistance from and in cooperation with international partners, …	S/RES/2057 (2012), op. 17	
	… *further decides* that [the UN-authorized international mission] shall act in compliance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law …	S/RES/2036 (2012), op. 1	
	Calls upon the Government to ensure that the conditions of protection and detention of … detainees are in line with international obligations, including with regard to access by relevant organizations with a mandate to monitor detention centres, and fulfil their prosecutions and trials in accordance with international obligations relating to due process and fair trial requirements.	S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 11	

	Demands that the authorities [of the affected country] comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law and take all measures to protect civilians and meet their basic needs, and to ensure the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian assistance;	S/RES/1973 (2011), op. 3	
	Calls upon the States in the region to ensure that any military actions against armed groups are carried out in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and that they take appropriate measures to protect civilians and reduce the impact of military actions upon the civilian population, including through regular contacts with and early warning of the civilian population on potential attacks.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 17	
	[S]tresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in [the affected country] to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate or excessive use of force in populated areas.	S/RES/1863 (2009), op. 19	
	The Security Council recognises the needs of civilians under foreign occupation and stresses … in this regard, the responsibilities of the occupying Power.	S/PRST/2009/1	
Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors	… encouraging the efforts to ensure adequate human rights capacity and expertise within [the Mission] to carry out its human rights promotion, protection, and monitoring activities	S/RES/2116 (2013), pp. 11	See also, for example, S/RES/2121 (2013), op.10; S/RES/2119 (2013), op.19; S/RES/2075 (2012), op. 14; S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 3; S/RES/2053 (2012), op. 24; S/RES/2003 (2011), op. 3 and op. 21; S/RES/1935 (2010), op. 2; S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 12 (a), (b) and (c), and op. 17; S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 4; S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 5; S/RES/1828 (2008), op. 7; S/RES/1794 (2007), op. 2; S/RES/1778 (2007), op. 1, op. 2 and op. 6; S/RES/1769 (2007), op. 15; S/RES/1701 (2006), op. 12; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 16; S/RES/1590 (2005), op. 4; and S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 4.
	… requests [the Mission] to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society organizations and authorizes the … [Head of the relevant Mission] to conduct mediation and reconciliation efforts involving [national] armed groups …	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 23	
	Urges the Government to take concrete and discernible steps to prevent and mitigate inter-communal violence by seeking a broad national consensus on addressing effectively identity and land tenure issues	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 18	
	Notes the priority of [the Mission]' mandated tasks … for the protection of civilians and for the achievement of an improved security environment, urges [the Mission] to deploy its assets accordingly …	S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 3	
	Underscores that [the Mission]'s protection of civilians mandate as set out in [relevant provision] includes taking the necessary actions to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence,	S/RES/2104 (2013), op. 4	
	Requests that [the Mission] take fully into account the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk to civilians, including, in particular, women, children and displaced persons and civilian objects in the performance of its mandate as defined in [provisions mandating the Mission to provide active support to national authorities in their actions against armed groups], where undertaken jointly with the [national] Defence and Security Forces, in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces (S/2013/110);	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 26	
	Authorizes [the Mission], through its civilian component, to contribute, in coordination with the UNCT …, to the following tasks: (a) Monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses, and support the UN system in-country to ensure that any support provided by the United Nations in [affected areas] shall be consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable …	S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 15	
	… urges [the Mission] to enhance its efforts to prevent civilian casualties;	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 9	
	… *reaffirms* that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of	S/RES/2053 (2012),	

	available capacity and resources and *encourages further* the use of innovative measures implemented by [the mission] in the protection of civilians;	op. 1	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate: Protection and security - (g) Support for efforts to promote and protect human rights – To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in [the affected country], with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the Independent Expert [on the situation of human rights in the affected country], … – To bring to the attention of the Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Committee established pursuant to [relevant resolution] regularly informed of developments in this regard.	S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7	
	Recalls its authorization and stresses its full support given to the [the mission], while impartially implementing its mandate, to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, including to prevent the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population and requests the Secretary-General to keep it urgently informed of measures taken and efforts made in this regard.	S/RES/1975 (2011), op. 6	
	Emphasizes that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources and authorizes [the mission] to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out its protection mandate …	S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 11	
	Reaffirms its practice of ensuring that mandates of UN peacekeeping and other relevant missions include, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, provisions regarding the protection of civilians, stresses that mandated protection activities must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, including information and intelligence resources, in the implementation of mandates; and recognizes, that the protection of civilians when and as mandated requires a coordinated response from all relevant mission components.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 19	
	Decides that [the peacekeeping mission] will have the mandate, within the limits of its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, to assist [the affected State] in establishing a stable security environment … and, to that end, to: *Protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel and facilities* (a) Ensure the protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, under imminent threat of physical violence; (b) Contribute to the improvement of the security conditions in which humanitarian assistance is provided, and assist in the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons; (c) Ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment; (d) Ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel; (e) Carry out joint patrols with the riot control units of the national police to improve security in the event of civil disturbance.	S/RES/1756 (2007), op. 2 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)	
	Recognizes the increasingly valuable role that regional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions play in the protection of civilians, and encourages the Secretary-General and the heads of regional and other intergovernmental organizations to continue their efforts to strengthen their partnership in this regard.	S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 24	
Condemn impediments to, and call for the facilitation of, the implementation of	Expressing concern at the continuing threats posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons to the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and their effectiveness in implementing peacekeeping mandates …	S/RES/2117 (2013), pp. 9	See also, for example, S/RES/2113 (2013), pp. 12 and op. 11; S/RES/2109 (2013), pp. 14, op. 19 and op. 35;
	Expressing deep concern at the hindrances to [the Mission] in the implementation of its mandate, including movement and access restrictions,	S/RES/2113 (2013), pp. 15	

United Nations Peacekeeping Operations' mandates	… expresses deep concern at increased restrictions and bureaucratic impediments placed by the Government … upon [the Mission] movement and operations, particularly to areas of recent conflict; calls on all parties in [the affected area] to remove all obstacles to [the Mission]'s full and proper discharge of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard, demands that the Government … comply with the Status of Forces Agreement fully and without delay, particularly regarding the movement of patrols, flight and equipment clearances, the removal of all obstacles to the use of [the Mission] aerial assets, and the timely provision of visas for [the Mission] personnel and processing of its equipment at the port of entry to [the affected country]; … welcomes some progress made in the provision of such visas, but deplores continued delays, which threaten seriously to undermine the ability of the mission to implement its mandate; demands that the Government … respect the rights of [the Mission] personnel under the SOFA;	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 12	S/RES/2104 (2013), op. 14; S/RES/2076 (2012), op. 14; S/RES/2035 (2012), op. 10.
	Demands that the Government … and all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of [the Mission], in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, as well as of associated personnel throughout the territory of the [affected country], further demands that the Government refrain from placing restrictions on [the Mission's] movements, and in this regard strongly condemns all attacks on [the Mission's] troops and staff including [specific attack], … and demands that there be no recurrence of such attacks or impunity for the perpetrators;	S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 10	
	Reiterating its call on all parties to cooperate fully with [the Mission], and its condemnation of any and all attacks against peacekeepers, … and recalling its decision to extend sanctions measures outlined in [relevant provisions of resolution prescribing sanctions] to individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against [the Mission's] peacekeepers,	S/RES/2098 (2013), pp. 26	
	… condemns the attacks, threats, acts of obstructions and violence perpetrated by [armed forces], militias and mercenaries against United Nations personnel, obstructing them from protecting civilians, monitoring and helping investigate human rights violations and abuses, stresses that those responsible for such crimes under international law must be held accountable and calls upon all parties … to fully cooperate with the [relevant UN Mission] and cease interfering with [relevant UN Mission]'s activities in implementation of its mandate	S/RES/1975 (2011), op. 4	
Protection strategies and practical protection measures	Underlines the need for [the Mission] to continue to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to: (a) the protection of civilians across [the affected area], including through the full implementation of its mission-wide early warning strategy with associated early warning indicators; proactive military deployment and increased patrols in areas at high risk of conflict; enhanced efforts to respond promptly and effectively to threats of violence against civilians; securing, through increased police patrols, IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for IDP camps and areas of return; … and requests [the Mission] to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives;	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 4	See also, for example, S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 6; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 3 and op. 5; S/RES/2003 (2011), op. 3; S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 3; S/RES/1935 (2010), op. 4; S/RES/1933 (2010), op. 16; S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 6 and op. 10; S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 9; and S/RES/1794 (2007), op. 18.
	Encourages [the Mission] to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities through a comprehensive public outreach	S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 25	

	programme, and to collect reliable information on violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights perpetrated against civilians consistent with [relevant provisions];		
	The Security Council emphasises the importance of ensuring that peacekeeping missions with protection of civilian mandates develop mission wide protection strategies for incorporation in the overall mission implementation plans and contingency plans in consultation with the host Government, local authorities, troop- and police-contributing countries, and other relevant actors. The Council stresses the importance of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of tools created to develop mission-wide strategies … The Council welcomes progress made by the Secretary General in elaborating a conceptual framework, outlining resource and capability requirements, and developing operational tools for the implementation of protection of civilian mandates …	S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 22	
	Encourages [the mission] and the United Nations country team to reconfigure within their existing capacities and reinforce their field presence, in order to enhance their coordinated support to the local authorities throughout [the affected country], in areas where civilians are at greater risk, particularly but not only in [the relevant areas of the affected country];	S/RES/2062 (2012), op. 6	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate: Protection and security (a) Protection of civilians … - To revise the comprehensive strategy for the protection of civilians and to coordinate with the United Nations protection of civilians strategy in liaison with the United Nations country team, to take into account the new realities on the ground and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, and to include measures to prevent gender-based violence pursuant to resolution 1960 (2010) and resolution 1882 (2009). - To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tensions and of return of displaced persons, to collect information on and identify potential threats against the civilian population, as well as reliable information on violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, bring them to the attention of the Ivorian authorities as appropriate, and to take appropriate action in accordance with the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in harmonization with [the mission's] protection strategy.	S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate in this order of priority: Protection of civilians … (f) Implement the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in the [affected country], operationalizing it with [the mission]'s protection strategy built on best practices and extend useful protection measures, such as the Joint Protection Teams, Community Liaison Interpreters, Joint Investigation Teams, Surveillance Centres and Women's Protection Advisers.	S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 12	
	Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant peacekeeping missions with protection mandates incorporate comprehensive protection strategies into the overall mission implementation plans and contingency plans which include assessments of potential threats and options for crisis response and risk mitigation and establish priorities, actions and clear roles and responsibilities under the leadership and coordination of the SRSG, with the full involvement of all relevant actors and in consultation with United Nations Country teams.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 24	
	[C]alls upon [the mission] to strengthen its conflict management capacity by completing as soon as possible its integrated strategy to support local tribal conflict resolution mechanisms in order to maximize protection of civilians; welcomes the development of a comprehensive strategy on the protection of civilians and encourages [the mission] to continue and complete its work on the strategy in a timely manner; and calls again upon [the mission], consistent with its current mandate and capabilities, to pro actively conduct patrols in areas at high risk of localized conflict.	S/RES/1870 (2009), op. 15	

Implementation of the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy	Underlines that the [United Nations] support [to the armed forces of the host Government] outlined in [relevant paragraph] of this resolution must be in full compliance with the United Nations Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), further underlines its expectation that the Secretary-General will report on all [UN Mission] support to the [national armed forces] including on the implementation of the HRDDP …	S/RES/2124 (2013), op. 15	
	Takes note of the elaboration of the human rights due diligence policy, encourages [the Mission] to implement it fully, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 18	See also, for example, S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 23; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 16; S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 15
	Recalling the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces as a tool to enhance compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including to address sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations,	S/RES/2106 (2013), pp. 12	
	Requests that [the Mission] take fully into account the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk to civilians, including, in particular, women, children and displaced persons and civilian objects in the performance of its mandate as defined in [provisions mandating the Mission to provide active support to national authorities in their actions against armed groups], where undertaken jointly with the [national] Defence and Security Forces, in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces (S/2013/110);	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 26	
	Authorizes [the Mission], through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in [relevant provision], to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate … (b) Neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade In support of the authorities of [the affected country]: … carry out targeted offensive operations … either unilaterally or jointly with the [national armed forces], … in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and with the human rights due diligence policy on UN-support to non-UN forces (HRDDP) …	S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 12	
	Reiterates … that the support of [the mission] to [the] military operations against … armed groups is strictly conditioned on [the] compliance [of the armed forces] with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and on an effective joint planning of these operations, decides that [the mission] military leadership shall confirm, prior to providing any support to such operations, that sufficient joint planning has been undertaken, especially regarding the protection of the civilian population, calls upon [the mission] to intercede with the [armed forces] command if elements of [a] … unit receiving [the mission]'s support are suspected of having committed grave violations of such laws, and if the situation persists, calls upon [the mission] to withdraw support from these … units.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 22	
Reporting	… recognizing the importance of the ongoing monitoring and reporting to the United Nations Security Council, including by [UN authorized international military force], of the situation of civilians and in particular civilian casualties, and noting in this regard the work of the Civilian Casualties Mitigation Team [of the UN authorized international military force],	S/RES/2120 (2013), pp 24	See also, for example, S/RES/2104 (2013), op. 1; S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 15 and op. 34; S/RES/2091 (2013), op. 6; S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 22 and 24; S/RES/2085 (2012), op. 18; S/RES/2062 (2012),
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the Council every 90 days on … on progress on the political track, the security and humanitarian situation, including in the IDP sites and refugee camps, the actions of all parties with respect to … human rights, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, early recovery and on all restrictions and bureaucratic impediments to [the Mission]'s freedom of movement …	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 14	

	Takes note of the elaboration of the human rights due diligence policy, encourages [the Mission] to continue to fully implement it and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;	S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 16	op. 22; S/RES/2035 (2012), op. 8; S/RES/1933 (2010), op. 22; S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 40; S/RES/1833 (2008), op. 6; S/RES/1794 (2007), op. 7; S/RES/1790 (2007), op. 5; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 25; and S/RES/1529 (2004), op. 9.
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the Council every 90 days on progress made towards implementing [the mission]'s mandate across [the affected region], including on progress towards and obstacles to the implementation of the [mission's protection] strategy …, also including an assessment of progress against the benchmarks and indicators set out in [relevant Secretary General's report] as well, the security and humanitarian situation, including in the IDP sites and refugee camps, human rights, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and early recovery and all parties compliance with their international obligations.	S/RES/2003 (2011), op. 13	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate: Protection and security … (g) Support for efforts to promote and protect human rights … – To monitor, help investigate, and report publicly and to the Council, on human rights and humanitarian law violations with a view to preventing violations, developing a protecting environment and ending impunity, and, to this end, to strengthen its human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting capacity, – To bring to the attention of the Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Committee established pursuant to [relevant resolution] regularly informed of developments in this regard.	S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7	
	… authorizes the mission to perform the following tasks; (b) Support the Government of [affected country] in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution and protect civilians through: (iii) Monitoring, investigating, verifying, and reporting regularly on human rights and potential threats against the civilian population as well as actual and potential violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, working as appropriate with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, bringing these to the attention of the authorities as necessary, and immediately reporting gross violations of human rights to the UN Security Council.	S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 3	
	Requests the Panel of Experts [informing the sanction Committee] to … assess in its interim and final reports … violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, including sexual- and gender-based violence …	S/RES/1945 (2010), op. 4	
	Requests further the Secretary-General to provide a full report on the situation in the [affected country] and on [the mission]'s activities …, in order to prepare the strategic review …, and that this full report should include: (a) Specific information on the challenges of [the mission]'s role in the protection of civilians, an assessment of existing protection mechanisms …, and assessment of special measures for protection from sexual violence.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 41	
	Recognizes the important role of the Secretary-General in providing timely information to the Security Council on protection of civilians in armed conflict in particular through thematic and country specific reports and through briefings.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 31	
	Requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports to the Council on country-specific situations more comprehensive and detailed information relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including on protection-related incidents and actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their obligations to respect and protect the civilian population, including information specific to the protection needs of refugees, internally displaced persons, women, children and other vulnerable groups.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 32	

Protection benchmarks	Emphasizes that future reconfigurations of [the Mission] should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and on the achievement of an improved capacity of the Government ... to effectively protect the population through the establishment of sustainable and effective security forces and by reform of the justice sector, including courts and prisons, with a view to progressively take over [the Mission]'s security role;	S/RES/2116 (2013), op. 6	See also, for example, S/RES/2119 (2013), op.3; S/RES/2098 (2013), op.11, S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 6., S/RES/1923 (2010), op. 2
	... The Council reaffirms its practice of requiring mission specific benchmarks, as and where appropriate, to measure and review progress made in the implementation of peacekeeping mandates and in this regard underlines the importance of clear mission specific benchmarks in the context of mission transition.	S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 24	
	Stresses the importance of achievable and realistic targets against which the progress of United Nations peacekeeping operations can be measured; requests the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the Council every 90 days on progress made towards implementing [the mission]'s mandate across [the affected region], including on progress towards and obstacles to the implementation of the [protection] strategy ..., also including an assessment of progress against the benchmarks set out in ... the report of the Secretary-General ...	S/RES/1935 (2010), op. 8	
	[S]tresses the importance of including indicators of progress regarding the protection of civilians in benchmarks for relevant missions.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 27	
	Notes also that, in this context, the Government of [the affected country] commits to work towards the achievement of the following benchmarks related to the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers, in accordance with international humanitarian law ... (i) Voluntary return and resettlement in secure and sustainable conditions of internally displaced persons; (ii) Demilitarization of refugee and internally displaced person camps as evidenced by a decrease in arms, violence and human rights abuses; (iii) Improvement in the capacity of [national] authorities in [the area affected by violence], including national law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the prison system to provide the necessary security for refugees, internally displaced persons, civilians and humanitarian workers with respect for international human rights standards.	S/RES/1923 (2010), op. 3	
	Requests the Government of [the affected country] and the Secretary-General to establish a joint Government .../UN high-level Working Group to assess on a monthly basis the situation on the ground with respect to protection of civilians, the measures adopted by the Government of [the affected country] ... to progress towards meeting the [protection] benchmarks ...	S/RES/1923 (2010), op. 4	
Relations and complementarity between the mission, the UNCT and other stakeholders	Stressing the importance of continued to efforts to enhance effective working between [the Mission]'s military, civilian and police components, and between [the Mission] and humanitarian organizations in [the affected region], in the implementation of its mandate,	S/RES/2113 (2013), pp. 23	See also, for example, S/RES/2116 (2013), op.13; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 30; S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 17 and op. 18; S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 22 and 23; S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 16; S/RES/2062 (2012), op. 19; S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 16; and
	Requests the Secretary-General to conduct a review of [the Mission]'s mandate by undertaking an analysis of the respective comparative advantages of [the Mission] and the UNCT, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in his midterm report on its findings, including a detailed report and accompanying matrix reflecting the current division of labour between [the Mission] and the UNCT, and recommendations, ... pursuant to this review with a view to transfer to the UNCT those tasks where the UNCT has a comparative advantage or, where appropriate, to the Government, and expresses its intention to keep the mandate of [the Mission] under review on the basis of this report;	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 10	
	Reaffirms the inter-mission cooperation arrangements provided for in its [relevant resolution] and	S/RES/2066 (2012),	

	calls upon the United Nations in [relevant counties], including all components of [relevant missions], within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their inter-mission cooperation for the stabilization of the border area, including through the development of a shared, strategic vision and plan, in support of the [relevant national] authorities;	op. 13	S/RES/1880 (2009), op. 28.
	Underscoring the need for coherent United Nations activities in [the affected country], which requires clarity about roles, responsibilities, and collaboration between [the mission] and the United Nations country team based on their comparative advantage, and *noting* the need for cooperation with other relevant actors in the region, including the [relevant actors],	S/RES/2057 (2012), pp. 6	
	Recalls that the protection of civilians requires a coordinated response from all relevant mission components and encourages [the mission] to enhance interaction, under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, between its civil and military components at all levels and humanitarian actors, in order to consolidate expertise on the protection of civilians.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 8	
	Encourages [the mission] to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities and to collect reliable information on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses perpetrated against civilians.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 14	
Training for peacekeeping personnel	Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided, in pre-deployment and in theatre, to [the mission]'s troop- and police-contributing countries to include guidance and training for military and police personnel on the protection of civilians from imminent threat and appropriate responses, including on human rights, sexual violence and gender issues.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 13	See also, for example, S/RES/1325 (2000), op. 6, and S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 19.
	Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant actors, to ensure that peacekeeping missions with protection of civilians' mandates, in keeping with the strategic plans that guide their deployment, conduct mission-wide planning, pre-deployment training, and senior leadership training on the protection of civilians and requests troop and police contributing countries to ensure the provision of appropriate training of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping and other relevant missions to heighten the awareness and responsiveness to protection concerns, including training on HIV/AIDS and zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in UN peacekeeping missions.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 23	
	Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities have appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination, and urges States and relevant international and regional organizations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programs for personnel involved in similar activities.	S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 14	
B. Displacement			
Protection of refugees and internally displaced persons, including prevention from forced displacement	Expressing deep concern at the significant increase in population displacements this year and the consequent increase in humanitarian assistance and protection needs, and at the fact that approximately [figure] IDPs and refugees remain displaced, further expressing deep concern at the deteriorating conditions for the internally displaced in [the affected area] as well as for new refugees in neighbouring countries and [nationals of neighbouring country] who have fled [the affected area], and at the situation of refugees and IDPs unable to reach camps, and therefore vulnerable to ongoing violence or lacking humanitarian assistance, stressing the importance of continued international support to address these needs, recognizing that some displaced will settle permanently in urban	S/RES/2113 (2013), pp. 15	See also, for example, S/RES/2111 (2013), pp. 6 and pp. 13; S/RES/2099 (2013), pp. 12; S/RES/2098 (2013), pp. 12; S/RES/2076 (2012, pp. 8; S/RES/2063 (2012), pp. 14;

	areas, but underlining the need to ensure security in areas of return,		S/RES/1975 (2011), op. 10; S/RES/1944 (2010), pp. 12; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 12
	… strongly condemning all intimidation, threats and attacks committed against refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in [the affected country] …	S/RES/2112 (2013), pp. 6	
	… expressing its concern at the reports of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual and gender-based violence, particularly in camps for internally displaced persons …	S/RES/2102 (2013), pp. 9	
	Expresses concern at the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and settlements, condemns all human rights violations and abuses, including sexual violence, committed against IDPs by all parties, including armed groups and militias, and calls for the strengthening of protection of IDP camps;	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 28	
	Recalls the relevant prohibition of the forced displacement of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the importance of fully complying with international humanitarian law and other applicable international law in this context;	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 29	
	… *strongly condemning* all intimidation, threats and attacks committed against refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP) in [the affected country] …	S/RES/2062 (2012), pp. 7	
	Urges the international community to provide support and assistance to enable States to fulfil their responsibilities regarding the protection of refugees and other persons protected under international humanitarian law.	S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 13	
	Notes that the overwhelming majority of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in situations of armed conflict are civilians and, as such, are entitled to the protection afforded to civilians under existing international humanitarian law.	S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 3	
Asylum and *non-refoulement*	The Security Council reaffirms the importance of the principle of non-refoulement, the right for refugees to return voluntarily to [the affected country] and encourages countries neighbouring [the affected country] to protect all people fleeing the violence in [the affected country], including [people from a specific area in the region]. It urges all Member States, based on burden sharing principles, to support these countries in assisting refugees and affected communities …	S/PRST/2013/15 (2013), par. 16	
	Acknowledges the cooperative policy of neighbouring States, including [list of relevant States] in keeping their borders open for refugees … and *encourages* these States to continue this policy and contribute to a stabilization of the situation wherever possible;	S/RES/2056 (2012), op. 15	
	Recalling in addition the right to seek and enjoy asylum reflected in Article 14 of the Universal Declaration and the *non-refoulement* obligation of States under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 28 July 1951, together with its Protocol adopted on 31 January 1967 ("the Refugees Convention and its Protocol") and also recalling that the protections afforded by the Refugees Convention and its Protocol shall not extend to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.	S/RES/1624 (2005), pp. 7	
	The Security Council reaffirms the principle of *non-refoulement* of refugees, as provided for in relevant instruments of international law, welcomes recent efforts of countries neighbouring [the affected State] to support the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity, and urges those host States to continue to provide international protection to [those] refugees in need of it. It encourages the international community to provide the necessary assistance in this regard.	S/PRST/2000/12	

	The Security Council is particularly concerned at the withdrawal of refugee status from and the consequent ending of assistance to many refugees from the [neighbouring State] … The decisions of the [affected State] in this regard may lead to the involuntary return of tens of thousands of people to an area that is neither safe nor prepared to receive them. The Council stresses the importance of the principle of *non-refoulement* set out in the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, to which [the affected State] is a party. The Council urges the [affected State] to continue to provide asylum to all refugees regardless of their origin.	S/PRST/1995/49	
Civilian character of camps and settlements of refugees and internally displaced persons	… the Security Council calls upon all actors to take adequate and necessary measures to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection and obligations under refugee law, including the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps.	S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 20	See also, for example, S/RES/1834 (2008), pp. 12; S/RES/1778 (2007), pp. 12 and op. 5; S/RES/1325 (2000), op. 12; S/RES/1286 (2000), op. 12; S/RES/1272 (1999), op. 12; and S/PRST/1999/32.
	Calls upon all parties to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites …	S/RES/2076 (2012), op. 12	
	Encourages [the mission] and the United Nations country team to continue to assist the Government to prevent the recruitment of refugees and children by armed groups and to maintain the civilian nature of refugee camps and internally displaced person sites, in coordination with [national security forces] and the humanitarian community.	S/RES/1923 (2010), op. 23	
	Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and ensure the protection of all civilians inhabiting such camps, in particular women and girls, from all forms of violence, including rape and other sexual violence, and to ensure full, unimpeded and secure humanitarian access to them.	S/RES/1889 (2009), op. 12	
	Emphasizing the need to respect international refugee law, preserve the civilian and humanitarian nature of the refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites and prevent any recruitment of individuals, including children, which might be carried out in or around the camps and sites by armed groups.	S/RES/1861 (2009), pp. 13	
	Reaffirms the need to maintain the security and civilian character of refugee and internally displaced person camps, stresses the primary responsibility of States in this regard, and encourages the Secretary-General where necessary and in the context of existing peacekeeping operations and their respective mandates, to take all feasible measures to ensure security in and around such camps and of their inhabitants.	S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 14	
	Invites the Secretary-General to bring to its attention situations where refugees and internally displaced persons are vulnerable to the threat of harassment or where their camps are vulnerable to infiltration by armed elements and where such situations may constitute a threat to international peace and security, expresses, in this regard, its willingness to consider such situations and, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to help create a secure environment for civilians endangered by conflicts, including by providing support to States concerned in this regard …	S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 14	
	Notes that a range of measures by the international community are needed to share the burden borne by African States hosting refugees and to support their efforts to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, including in the areas of law enforcement, disarmament of armed elements, curtailment of the flow of arms in refugee camps and settlements, separation of refugees from other persons who do not qualify for international protection afforded refugees or otherwise do not require international protection, and demobilization and reintegration of former combatants.	S/RES/1208 (1998), op. 6	
Durable solutions, including safe, voluntary and dignified return and	Stresses the importance of achieving dignified and durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions, demands that all parties to the conflict in [the affected area] create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 21	See also, for example, S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 19; S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 18;

reintegration	internally displaced persons, or their local integration; … stresses the importance of the [relevant mechanism] in verifying the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature and expresses deep concern over some bureaucratic obstacles that undermine its effectivene. and independence;		S/RES/2001 (2011), pp. 11; S/RES/1959 (2010), op. 14; S/RES/1923 (2010), pp. 7; S/RES/1917 (2010), op. 38 and op. 39; S/RES/1895 (2009), pp. 8; S/RES/1883 (2009), pp. 11; S/RES/1826 (2008), op. 8; S/RES/1812 (2008), op. 18; S/RES/1716 (2006), op. 9; S/RES/1591 (2005), pp. 7; S/RES/1564 (2004), op. 6; S/RES/1556 (2004), pp. 19; S/RES/1545 (2004), pp. 13; S/RES/1494 (2003), op. 15; S/RES/1272 (1999), op. 12; and S/RES/1086 (1997), op. 8.
	Concerned with the residual threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the [affected area], which hinders the safe return of displaced persons to their homes and safe migration,	S/RES/2104 (2013), pp. 26	
	… *reaffirming* that all parties … should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, *welcoming* commitments and encouraging continued efforts of the Government of [the affected country] for the relief of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, and *noting* the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing continued advice and support to the Government of [the affected country], in coordination with [the mission] on these issue.	S/RES/2061 (2012), pp. 11	
	Welcomes … the progress towards achieving dignified durable solutions for refugees living in [neighboring country], and *encourages* a sustained effort to find solutions with regards to the residual … refugee caseload [from the affected country], in compliance with relevant international law	S/RES/1959 (2010), op. 14	
	Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning have regard for the special needs of women and children and include specific measures for the protection of civilians including … (iii) the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons …	S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 11	
	Reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict reaffirms also the inalienable rights of all refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the conflict, and stresses that they have the right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions …	S/RES/1615 (2005), op. 18	
	Welcomes the commitment of the parties to the right of all refugees and displaced persons freely to return to their homes of origin or to other places of their choice … in safety … and stresses the importance of facilitating the return or resettlement of refugees and displaced persons which should be gradual and orderly and carried out through progressive, coordinated programs that address the need for local security, housing and jobs …	S/RES/1088 (1996), op. 11	
Housing, land and property	*Urges* the Government of [the affected country], with support from [the mission], to … address the underlying causes of instability, in particular the impact of the return of displaced persons and refugees and possible land-related social tensions;	S/RES/2053 (2012), op. 20	
	Urges the signatories of the [peace agreement] to work towards a sustainable solution for the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, including by addressing land tenure issues, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the … Political Agreement and their obligations under international law.	S/RES/1933 (2010), op. 14	
	The Security Council is deeply concerned that in spite of its previous requests there has been little progress on the issue of the return of [refugees from ethnic minority group] and urges [the Government] to adopt a comprehensive approach in order to facilitate the return of refugees … to their homes of origin throughout [the affected State]. It deplores the continued failure by [the affected State] to safeguard effectively their property rights, especially the situation where many of those [ethnic minority refugees] who have returned to the former sectors have been unable to regain possession of their properties. The Council calls upon [the affected State] to apply immediately proper	S/PRST/1996/48	

	procedures to the question of property rights and to stop all forms of discrimination against the [minority population] in the provision of social benefits and reconstruction assistance.		
	Reaffirms its support for the established principles that all declarations and actions made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void, and that all displaced persons should be enabled to return in peace to their former homes.	S/RES/941 (1994), op. 3	
Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors	Requests the [Government] to ensure the protection and well-being of all internally displaced persons, including from sexual violence and exploitation, paying particular attention to ensuring that the human rights of internally displaced persons in [the country] are respected in relation to relocations, and to ensure a fully consultative process, providing prior notice and ensuring safe, sanitary new sites that have basic services, as well as full, safe and unhindered access for humanitarian organizations;	S/RES/2124 (2013), op. 21	See also, for example, S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 16; S/RES/1812 (2008), op. 18; S/RES/1778 (2007), op. 1; S/RES/1756 (2007), op. 2; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 16; S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 5; S/RES/1545 (2004), op. 5 and op. 13; S/RES/1509 (2003), op. 6; S/RES/1419 (2002), op. 11; S/RES/1244 (1999), op. 11; and S/RES/1145 (1997), op. 13.
	Underlines the need for [the Mission] to continue to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to: (a) the protection of civilians across [the affected area], including through … securing, through increased police patrols, IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for IDP camps and areas of return …	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 4	
	… demands that all parties to the conflict in [the affected area] create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, or their local integration …	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 21	
	Calls upon the Governments of [relevant countries] to continue to enhance their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including … in developing and implementing a shared border strategy to inter alia support … the voluntary return of refugees;	S/RES/2066 (2012), op. 12	
	Encourages [the Mission] to continue assisting the Government … in providing adequate protection to the civilian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps, along with strengthened mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence …	S/RES/2012 (2011), op. 15	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate in this order of priority: Protection of civilians (g) Support the Government's efforts, along with international partners and neighbouring countries, to create an environment conducive to the voluntary, safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees, or voluntary local integration or resettlement.	S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 12 (g)	
	Decides to extend … the multidimensional presence in [the affected countries] intended to help create the security conditions conducive to a voluntary, secure and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons, inter alia, by contributing to the protection of refugees, displaced persons and civilians in danger, by facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance in [the affected region] and by creating favourable conditions for the reconstruction and economic and social development of those areas.	S/RES/1861 (2009), op. 1	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate in [the affected country], in liaison with the United Nations country team . . Security and protection of civilians (c) To liaise with the … Government [of the affected country] and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in support of their efforts to relocate refugee camps which are in close proximity to the border, and to provide to UNHCR, on availability and cost-reimbursable basis, logistical assistance for that purpose; … (e) To support the initiatives of national and local	S/RES/1861 (2009), op. 6 (c) and (e)	

	authorities in [the affected country] to resolve local tensions and promote local reconciliation efforts, in order to enhance the environment for the return of internally displaced persons.		
	Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations … decides that [the peacekeeping mission] shall have the following mandate: … (b) to monitor and report on the human rights situation, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including on the situation of returned refugees and displaced persons.	S/RES/1542 (2004), op. 7 (III) (b)	
	Recalls that the [opposition group] bears a particular responsibility to protect the returnees and to facilitate the return of the remaining displaced population, and requests further measures to be undertaken [by United Nations agencies] to create conditions conducive to the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, … to develop their skills and to increase their self-reliance, with full respect for their inalienable right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions.	S/RES/1494 (2003), op. 15	
Targeted and graduated measures in response to violations of applicable international law related to forced displacement	*Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals, and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee: … (e) Individuals or entities operating in [the affected country] and committing serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including … forced displacement;	S/RES/2078 (2012), op. 4	
	Encourages all States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on its list of designees, individuals … [operating in the [affected country] and committing serious violations of international law involving … forced displacement], as well as any entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the submitted individuals or entities or individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of the submitted entities;	S/RES/1952 (2010), op. 21	
C. Humanitarian access and safety and security of humanitarian workers			
Condemn, and call for the cessation of, attacks against humanitarian workers and the obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid	The Security Council … condemns all cases of denial of humanitarian access, and recalls that arbitrarily depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supply and access, can constitute a violation of international humanitarian law.	S/PRST/2013/15 (2013), par. 11	See also, for example, S/RES/2109 (2013), pp. 13; S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 14; S/RES/2041 (2011), pp. 14; S/RES/2003 (2011), op. 15; S/RES/2002 (2011), pp. 11; S/RES/1964 (2010), pp. 16; S/RES/1935 (2010), op. 10; S/RES/1917 (2010), pp. 15; S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 16; S/RES/1840 (2008), op. 16; S/RES/1828 (2008), pp. 12 and op. 8; S/RES/1780 (2007), op. 13; S/RES/1769 (2007),
	Expressing concern at the continuing threats posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons … to the safety and security of humanitarian workers and their effective provision of humanitarian assistance,	S/RES/2117 (2013), pp.9	
	… expresses serious concern that access to populations in conflict-affected areas remains constrained, deplores the increased restrictions on humanitarian access in [the affected area] resulting from increased insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government, … stressing the need for the timely issuance of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organizations …	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 16	
	Notes with concern the continued high incidence of attacks against humanitarian workers, condemns these attacks in the strongest terms, emphasizing that the attacks impede efforts to aid the people of [the affected country], and underlines the need for all parties to ensure full, safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors, including United Nations staff and associated personnel, and comply fully with applicable international humanitarian law	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 29	
	Condemning all attacks against … humanitarian personnel, regardless of their perpetrators and *emphasizing* that those responsible for such attacks must be brought to justice	S/RES/2053 (2012), pp. 13	

	Strongly condemning the targeting, obstruction or prevention of the delivery of humanitarian aid in [the affected country] by any parties, especially armed groups, and deploring any attacks on humanitarian personnel,	S/RES/2010 (2011), pp. 14	pp. 13 and op. 14; and S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 8 and op. 9.
	Concerned at armed activities and banditry in [the affected countries] which threaten the security of the civilian population, the conduct of humanitarian operations in those areas and the stability of those countries, and which result in serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.	S/RES/1923 (2010), pp. 4	
	Reiterating its serious concern at the worsening humanitarian situation in [the affected country], strongly condemning the targeting and obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid by armed groups in [the affected country], which has prevented the delivery of such aid in some areas, deploring the repeated attacks on humanitarian personnel, expressing its condemnation in the strongest terms of all acts of violence or abuses committed against civilians and humanitarian personnel, in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and reaffirming the importance of the fight against impunity.	S/RES/1910 (2010), pp. 14	
	Condemns any attack against personnel or facilities from [the mission] and demands that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against the United Nations and associated personnel or facilities or other actors engaged in humanitarian, development or peacekeeping work.	S/RES/1892 (2009), op. 14	
Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and the observance of humanitarian principles	The Security Council calls on all parties to respect the UN guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance and stresses the importance of such assistance being delivered on the basis of need, devoid of any political prejudices and aims.	S/PRST/2013/15 (2013), par. 3	See also, for example, S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 13 and 14; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 13; S/RES/2076 (2012), op. 11; S/RES/2075 (2012), op. 13; S/RES/2063 (2012), pp. 12; S/RES/2053 (2012), op. 26; S/RES/2047 (2012), op. 11; S/RES/2032 (2011), op. 9; S/RES/2014 (2011), op. 10; S/RES/2010 (2011), pp. 13; S/RES/2003 (2011), op. 15; S/RES/1828 (2008), op. 7; S/RES/1814 (2008), op. 12; S/RES/1794 (2007), op. 17; S/RES/1778 (2007), op. 17; S/RES/1769 (2007), op. 14; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 8 and op. 22; S/RES/1574 (2004), op.
	The Security Council also recalls that under international humanitarian law, the wounded and sick must receive, to the fullest extent practicable, and with the least possible delay, medical care and attention required by their condition and that medical and humanitarian personnel, facilities and transport must be respected and protected. To this end, the Council urges free passage to all areas for medical personnel and supplies, including surgical items and medicine.	S/PRST/2013/15 (2013), par. 10	
	Calls on parties to armed conflict … to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, facilities and relief consignments, and to take measures to eradicate the negative impact of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons on humanitarian actors, and take all required steps to facilitate the safe, rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel;	S/RES/2117 (2013), op.14	
	… calling on all parties to … urgently facilitate unhindered humanitarian access in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance …	S/RES/2113 (2013), pp. 14	
	Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to direct the operations of an integrated [Mission], coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the [affected country], and support a coherent international approach to a stable peace in [the affected country], while respecting United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence;	S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 2	
	Emphasizing the need for all parties to uphold and respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to ensure the continued provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety of civilians receiving assistance and the security of humanitarian personnel operating in [the affected country] and stressing the importance of humanitarian assistance being delivered on the basis of need,	S/RES/2100 (2013), pp. 8	

	Urging all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Regulations, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security, and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets,	S/RES/2061 (2012), pp. 12	11;S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 20 and op. 21; S/RES/1545 (2004), op. 12; S/RES/1533 (2004), op. 5; S/RES/1509 (2003), pp. 6 and op. 8; S/RES/1502 (2003), op. 4; S/RES/1497 (2003), op. 11; and S/RES/1493 (2003), op. 12.
	Strongly urges [the affected country] and [armed groups] … to permit humanitarian access to the affected population in the [affected areas], ensuring in accordance with applicable international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance, the safe, unhindered and immediate access of United Nations and other humanitarian personnel, as well as the elivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently perform their task of assisting the conflict-affected civilian population;	S/RES/2046 (2012), op. 4	
	Reaffirms the obligation of all parties to implement fully the rules and principles of international humanitarian law, particularly those regarding the protection of humanitarian personnel, and furthermore requests all the parties involved to provide humanitarian personnel with immediate, free and unimpeded access to all persons in need of assistance, in accordance with applicable international law.	S/RES/1923 (2010), op. 22	
	Calls for the unimpeded provision and distribution throughout [the affected territory] of humanitarian assistance, including of food, fuel and medical treatment.	S/RES/1860 (2009), op. 2	
	Welcomes the initiatives aimed at creating and opening humanitarian corridors and other mechanisms for the sustained delivery of humanitarian aid.	S/RES/1860 (2009), op. 3	
	Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning … include specific measures for the protection of civilians including … the facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance …	S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 11	
	Calls upon all Member States to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to [the affected State] of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of [the peacekeeping operation].	S/RES/1590 (2005), op. 8	
	Calls on [the affected State to facilitate] international relief for the humanitarian disaster by means of a moratorium on all restrictions that might hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance and access to affected populations …	S/RES/1556 (2004), op. 1	
	Underlines the importance of safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflicts, calls upon the parties concerned, including neighboring States, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and United Nations agencies in providing such access, invites States and the Secretary-General to bring to its attention information regarding the deliberate denial of such access in violation of international law, where such denial may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, in this regard, expresses its willingness to consider such information and, when necessary, to adopt appropriate steps.	S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 8	
	Expresses its intention, where appropriate, to call upon the parties to a conflict to make special arrangements to meet the protection and assistance requirements of women, children and other vulnerable groups, including through the promotion of "days of immunization" and other opportunities for the safe and unhindered delivery of basic necessary services.	S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 10	

Humanitarian assistance and preparedness	The Security Council also urges all Member States to respond swiftly to the United Nations' humanitarian appeals to meet the spiralling needs of people inside [the affected country], in particular internally displaced persons, and … Refugees [from the affected country] in neighbouring countries, and to ensure that all pledges are honoured in full. It further urges all Member States, in coordination with international financial institutions and United Nations agencies, to increase their support to address the increasing political, socio-economic and financial impact of the refugee crisis on hosting countries.	S/PRST/2013/15 (2013), par. 17	
	Underscores the importance of humanitarian aid operations, condemns any politicization of humanitarian assistance, or misuse or misappropriation, and calls upon Member States and the United Nations to take all feasible steps to mitigate these aforementioned practices in [the affected country];	S/RES/2060 (2012), op. 5	
	Expressing serious concern that the United Nations consolidated appeal for [the affected country] is not fully funded, stressing the need for urgent mobilisation of resources to those in need and calling on all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals	S/RES/2010 (2011), pp. 15	
	Expressing the importance of addressing humanitarian issues confronting the … people [of the affected country] and stressing the need to continue to form a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these issues.	S/RES/2001 (2011), pp. 10	
	Stressing the need to further improve the reach, quality and quantity of humanitarian aid, ensuring efficient, effective and timely coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, including through enhanced coordination among the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and between the United Nations and other donors, especially where it is most needed, emphasizing in this regard the need for all, within the framework of humanitarian assistance, of upholding and respecting the humanitarian principles, of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence,	S/RES/1974 (2011), pp. 19	
	Expressing its concern at the significant decline in humanitarian funding for [the affected country] and calling on all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals,	S/RES/1964 (2010), pp. 18	
	[N]oting the importance of contingency planning.	S/RES/1933 (2010), pp. 6	
	Stressing the ongoing importance of providing humanitarian and development assistance to the civilian populations throughout [the affected country], encouraging comprehensive preparedness efforts by the United Nations … including the need for increased humanitarian and development assistance … and the need for continued cooperation among the [parties to the peace agreement], the United Nations and humanitarian organizations and urging donors to support implementation of the [peace agreement] and to honour all pledges of financial and material support.	S/RES/1919 (2010), pp. 13	
	Expressing its concern at the significant decline in humanitarian funding for [the affected country] and calling on all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals.	S/RES/1910 (2010), pp. 15	
Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors	The Security Council further urges the … authorities to take immediate steps to facilitate the expansion of humanitarian relief operations, and lift bureaucratic impediments and other obstacles, including through: (a) expediting the approval of further domestic and international Non-Governmental Organizations to engage in humanitarian relief activities; (b) easing and expediting the procedures for the operationalization of further humanitarian hubs, the entry and movement of humanitarian personnel and convoys by granting the necessary visas and permits in a predictable	S/PRST/2013/15 (2013), par. 13	See also, for example, S/RES/2104 (2013), op. 14; S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 1; S/RES/2086 (2013), op. 8; S/RES/2073 (2012), op.

	manner, the importation of goods and equipment, such as communication tools, protective armoured vehicles and medical and surgical equipment, needed for humanitarian operations; (c) promptly facilitating safe and unhindered humanitarian access to people in need, through the most effective ways, including across conflict lines and, where appropriate, across borders from neighbouring countries in accordance with the UN guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance; and (d) accelerating approval for the implementation of humanitarian projects, including those in the revised … Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan.		1; S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7; S/RES/1999 (2011), op. 3; S/RES/1933 (2010), op. 16; S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 12 and op. 14; S/RES/1778 (2007), op. 6; S/RES/1772 (2007), op. 9(d); S/RES/1769 (2007), op. 15; S/RES/1756 (2007), op. 2; S/RES/1701 (2006), op. 12; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 16; S/RES/1590 (2005), op. 16; S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 4 and op. 5; S/RES/1542 (2004), op. 9; S/RES/1528 (2004), op. 6; S/RES/1509 (2003), op. 3 (k); S/RES/1502 (2003), op. 5 (a); and S/RES/1270 (1999), op. 14.
	The Security Council also urges all parties to: … (b) immediately demilitarize medical facilities, schools and water stations, refrain from targeting civilian objects, and agree on the modalities to implement humanitarian pauses, as well as key routes to enable promptly — upon notification from relief agencies — the safe and unhindered passage of humanitarian convoys along these routes to access people in need; and (c) designate empowered interlocutors with the necessary authority to discuss with humanitarian actors operational and policy issues.	S/PRST/2013/15 (2013), par. 14	
	Decides that the mandate of [the Mission] shall be the following: … (g) Support humanitarian assistance – To facilitate, as necessary, unhindered humanitarian access and to help strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, notably by contributing to enhancing security for its delivery …	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 6	
	… The Security Council recognizes the need for consistent engagement by humanitarian agencies with all parties to armed conflict for humanitarian purposes, including activities aimed at ensuring respect for international humanitarian law. The Council stresses the need to ensure simplified and expedited procedures for humanitarian personnel and goods in order to better deliver quick support to civilians on the ground. The Council also underlines the importance of systematic monitoring and analysis of constraints on humanitarian access.	S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 17	
	Decides to authorize the deployment of an African-led International Support Mission in [the affected country] for an initial period of one year, which shall take all necessary measures, in compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of [the affected country] to carry out the following tasks: (e) To support the [national] authorities to create a secure environment for the civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance …, as requested, within its capabilities and in close coordination with humanitarian actors;	S/RES/2085 (2012), op. 9	
	Expresses its intention to: (a) Call on parties to armed conflict to comply with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law to take all required steps to protect civilians and to facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel, (b) Mandate UN peacekeeping and other relevant missions, where appropriate, to assist in creating conditions conducive to safe, timely and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 15 (a) and (b)	
	Invites the Secretary-General to continue the systematic monitoring and analysis of constraints on humanitarian access, to include as appropriate observations and recommendations in his briefings and country-specific reports to the Council.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 17	
	[U]nderlines, in particular, that [the mission] is authorized to take all necessary measures to provide security for key infrastructure and to contribute, as may be requested and within its capabilities and existing mandate, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance.	S/RES/1863 (2009), op. 2	
	Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, (a) Decides further that [the mission] shall be authorized	S/RES/1861 (2009),	

	to take all necessary measures, within its capabilities and its area of operations …, to fulfil the following functions, in liaison with the Government of [the affected country]: (ii) To facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by helping to improve security in the area of operations.	op. 7 (a) and (ii)	
	Reiterates its support for the contribution made by some States to protect the World Food Programme maritime convoys, calls upon States and regional organizations, in close coordination with each other and as notified in advance to the Secretary-General, and at the request of [the Government], to take action to protect shipping involved with the transportation and delivery of humanitarian aid … and United Nations-authorized activities, calls upon [regional peacekeeping mission] troop-contributing countries, as appropriate, to provide support to this end, and requests the Secretary-General to provide his support to this effect.	S/RES/1814 (2008), op. 11	
Accountability for attacks against humanitarian workers	Condemning all attacks against United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, regardless of their perpetrators, and emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be brought to justice.	S/RES/2053 (2012), pp. 13	See also, for example, S/RES/1991 (2011), pp. 11; S/RES/1925 (2010), pp. 14; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 23; and S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 10.
	Emphasizing that there are existing prohibitions under international law against attacks knowingly and intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission undertaken in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations which in situations of armed conflicts constitute war crimes, and recalling the need for States to end impunity for such criminal acts.	S/RES/1502 (2003), pp. 5	
	Expresses its strong condemnation of all forms of violence, including, inter alia, murder, rape and sexual assault, intimidation, armed robbery, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention to which those participating in humanitarian operations are increasingly exposed, as well as attacks on humanitarian convoys and acts of destruction and looting of their property; Urges States to ensure that crimes against such personnel do not remain unpunished.	S/RES/1502 (2003), op. 1 and op. 2	
	Expresses its determination to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel, including, inter alia, by: (a) Requesting the Secretary-General to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, among others, those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of United Nations operations, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders, in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-missions and host country agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries, mindful of the importance of the timely conclusion of such agreements.	S/RES/1502 (2003), op. 5 (a)	
Targeted and graduated measures as a response to the obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid and to attacks against humanitarian workers	Urges the Government … to respond to the … requests [from the Committee appointed to oversee the implementation of the relevant sanctions regime] on … investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for attacks against … humanitarian personnel; and the situation of civilian populations in [specific areas], where the Panel of Experts, [the Mission] and humanitarian agencies and personnel have been denied access, and measures taken to allow unimpeded and regular access for humanitarian relief to these areas;	S/RES/2091 (2013), op. 11	See also, for example, S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 4 and op. 17; S/RES/1727 (2006), op. 12; S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 5; and S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 10.
	Decides that the provisions [relating to travel bans and freezing of assets and economic resources] shall apply to individuals [and] entities, designated by the [Sanctions Committee]; (c) as obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to [the affected State], or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in [the affected State].	S/RES/2002 (2011), op. 1	
	Expresses its determination to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel, including, inter alia, by: (b) Encouraging the Secretary-General, in accordance with his prerogatives under the Charter of the United Nations, to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which humanitarian assistance is denied as a consequence of violence directed against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel.	S/RES/1502 (2003), op. 5 (b)	

Exceptions to United Nations restrictive measures on humanitarian grounds	Decides that until [date] and without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the measures imposed by [paragraph of Security Council resolution prohibiting to make available financial or economic resources to individuals listed by the relevant sanctions committee] shall not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in [the affected country], by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or programmes, humanitarian organizations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance, and their implementing partners including bilaterally or multilaterally funded NGOs participating in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for [the affected country];	S/RES/2111 (2013), op. 22	
	Decides further that the ban [on all flights in the airspace of the affected State] imposed by [relevant paragraph] shall not apply to flights whose sole purpose is humanitarian, such as delivering or facilitating the delivery of assistance, including medical supplies, food, humanitarian workers and related assistance, or evacuating foreign nationals from the [affected State] ...	S/RES/1973 (2011), op. 7	
D. Conduct of hostilities			
Condemn, and call for the cessation of, violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law	Recalling the Presidential Statement of 12 February 2013 that ... condemned all violations of international law against civilians, in particular the deliberate targeting of civilians, indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks, and sexual and gender based violence.	S/RES/2109 (2013), pp. 11	See also, for example, S/RES/2091 (2013), pp. 7 and pp. 8; S/RES/2069 (2012), pp. 21; S/RES/2041 (2012), pp. 33; S/RES/2010 (2011), op. 22; S/RES/1868 (2009), op. 12; S/RES/1806 (2008), op. 12; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 26; S/RES/1574 (2004), op. 11; S/RES/1493 (2003), op. 8; S/RES/1468 (2003), op. 2; and S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 2 and op. 5.
	Remaining greatly concerned by ... the persistent high levels of violence and abuses and violations of international law, condemning in particular those involving the targeted attacks against civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, systematic recruitment and use of children by certain parties to the conflict, the displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests ...	S/RES/2098 (2013), pp. 16	
	Condemns in the strongest terms all attacks, including Improvised Explosive Device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, targeting civilians and [national] and international forces ..., and condemns further the use by the [armed groups] of civilians as human shields;	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 28	
	Strongly condemns the continued violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including the recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming of civilians, including of children, rape and sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence and abductions, and targeting of ethnic minorities perpetrated by armed groups ...	S/RES/2088 (2013), op. 13	
	Expressing deep concern at the deteriorating security situation in some parts of [the affected area], including ceasefire violations, attacks by rebel group., aerial bombardment by the Government of [the affected country], inter-tribal fighting, attacks on humanitarian personnel and peacekeepers, which have restricted humanitarian access to conflict areas where vulnerable civilian populations reside, as contained in the report in the Secretary-General, and the displacement of tens of thousands of civilians, and calling on all parties to cease hostilities, including all acts of violence committed against civilians, ...	S/RES/2003 (2011), pp. 13	
	Condemns all violence and hostilities directed against civilians and all acts of terrorism.	S/RES/1860 (2009), op. 5	
	Demanding an end to attacks on civilians, from any quarter, including by aerial bombing, and the use of civilians as human shields.	S/RES/1828 (2008), pp. 13	

	Recalls that deliberately targeting civilians and other protected persons as such in situations of armed conflict is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, reiterates its condemnation in the strongest terms of such practices, and demands that all parties immediately put an end to such practices.	S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 3	
Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law	Underlines the importance of [the Mission] abiding by all requirements applicable to it under international human rights and humanitarian law, further underlines in particular the need for [the Mission] to ensure that any detainees in their custody, including disengaged combatants, are treated in strict compliance with applicable obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, including ensuring their humane treatment and further requests [the Mission] to allow appropriate access to detainees by a neutral body, and to establish Standard Operating Procedures for the handover of any detainees, including children, who come into their custody during a military operation;	S/RES/2124 (2013), op. 12	
	The Security Council recalls that all obligations under international humanitarian law must be respected in all circumstances. It recalls, in particular, the obligation to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants, and the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks, and attacks against civilians and civilian objects, as well as the prohibition on the use of chemical weapons and the employment of weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. The Council urges all parties to immediately cease and desist from all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and calls on all parties to fully respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and to take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including by desisting from attacks directed against civilian objects, such as medical centres, schools and water stations, and also calls on all parties to avoid establishing military positions in populated areas …	S/PRST/2013/15 (2013), par. 9	See also, for example,: S/RES/2085 (2012), op. 9; S/RES/1974 (2011), pp. 23; S/RES/19674 (2010), op. 15; S/RES/1806 (2008), op. 13; S/RES/1794 (2007), op. 7; S/RES/1776 (2007), pp. 12; S/RES/1574 (2004), op. 11; S/RES/1564 (2004), pp. 10; S/RES/1493 (2003), op. 8; and S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 4.
	… reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, calling for all parties to comply with their obligations under international law including international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians …	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 29	
	… stresses the responsibility of all parties in [the affected country] to comply with their obligations to protect the civilian population from the effects of hostilities, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks or excessive use of force, and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold those who commit crimes accountable;	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 26	
	[S]tresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in [the affected State] to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population …, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks on populated areas.	S/RES/1814 (2008), op. 17	
	Affirming the importance for all parties, including foreign forces, promoting the maintenance of security and stability in [the affected State] to act in accordance with international law, including relevant obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and to cooperate with the relevant international organizations … and underscoring that all parties, including foreign forces, should take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians.	S/RES/1790 (2007), pp. 18	
	Demands that all parties concerned comply strictly with their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular those contained in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as the decisions of the Security Council.	S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 6	

Call for the adoption of specific measures to prevent civilian harm	… noting the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the … Government in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the … Government finds these joint investigations appropriate, as well as continuing cooperation with the [national security forces] towards the further institutionalization of protection of civilians, especially women and girls,	S/RES/2120 (2013), pp.26	
	Requests that [the Mission] take fully into account the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk to civilians, including, in particular, women, children and displaced persons and civilian objects in the performance of its mandate as defined in [provisions mandating the Mission to provide active support to national authorities in their actions against armed groups], where undertaken jointly with the [national] Defence and Security Forces, in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces (S/2013/110);	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 26	
	Authorizes [the Mission], through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in [relevant provision], to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks … (a) Protection of civilians (i) … mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation; … (b) Neutralizing armed groups … : In support of the authorities of [the affected country], on the basis of information collation and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations … in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and with the human rights due diligence policy on UN-support to non-UN forces (HRDDP) …	S/RES/2098 (2013), op.12	
	… *urging* [the international military force] and other international forces to continue to undertake enhanced efforts to prevent civilian casualties, including the increased focus on protecting the [National] population as a central element of the mission, and *noting* the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the [National] Government in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the [National] Government finds these joint investigations appropriate, as well as continuing cooperation with the [National security forces] towards the further institutionalization of protection of civilians,	S/RES/2069 (2012), pp. 25	
E. Small arms and light weapons, mines and explosive remnants of war			
Condemn the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons	Recalling with grave concern that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons fuel armed conflicts and have a wide range of negative human rights, humanitarian, development and socioeconomic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians in armed conflict, including the disproportionate impact on violence perpetrated against women and girls, and exacerbating sexual and gender-based violence and the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict in violation of applicable international law,	S/RES/2117 (2013), pp.10	See also, for example, S/RES/2111 (2013), pp. 5; S/RES/2104 (2013), pp. 25; S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 20; S/RES/2040 (2012), pp. 9; S/RES/2021 (2011), pp. 6; S/RES/2017 (2011), pp. 7; S/RES/1944 (2010), pp.
	Condemns the reported continuing violations of the measures contained in [resolutions prescribing arms embargo], as modified in its subsequent resolutions, and recalls the mandate of the Committee, as defined in [relevant provision of resolution prescribing sanctions], to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with those measures;	S/RES/2095 (2013), op. 12	

	Remaining seriously concerned over … the continued proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region that threaten peace, security, and stability of States in this region,	S/RES/2085 (2012), pp. 5	12; S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 15; S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 21; S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 17.
	Condemning the continuing illicit flow of weapons within and into the [affected State] in violation of resolutions [prescribing sanctions], declaring its determination to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures set out by its resolutions concerning the [affected State] …	S/RES/2078 (2012), pp. 7	
	Notes that the excessive accumulation and destabilizing effect of small arms and light weapons pose a considerable impediment to the provision of humanitarian assistance and have a potential to exacerbate and prolong conflicts, endanger civilians and undermine security and the confidence required for a return to peace and stability …	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 29	
	Recognizes the deleterious impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians, including refugees and other vulnerable populations, particularly children, and, in this regard, recalls resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998 …	S/RES/1261 (1999), op. 14	
Call for compliance with international measures on small arms and light weapons	Reminds Member States of their obligation to fully and effectively comply with Council-mandated arms embargoes and to take appropriate measures, including all legal and administrative means against any activity that violates such arms embargoes, and including, in accordance with relevant Council resolutions, through cooperating with all relevant United Nations entities; by making available to relevant sanctions committees all pertinent information on any alleged violations of arms embargoes; by acting on credible information to prevent the supply, sale, transfer or export of small arms and light weapons in contravention of Council mandated arms embargoes; by facilitating unhindered access by relevant Council mandated personnel in accordance with Council mandates; and by applying relevant international standards such as the International Tracing Instrument;	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 2	See also, for example, S/RES/2079 (2012), op. 8; S/RES/1952 (2010), pp. 7; S/RES/1937 (2010), pp. 6; S/RES/1209 (1998), op. 3.
	Urges States to consider signing and ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty as soon as possible and encourages States, intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations that are in a position to do so to render assistance in capacity-building to enable States Parties to fulfil and implement the Treaty's obligations;	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 19	
	Encourages the Government of [the affected country] to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking program, in particular for state-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the Nairobi Protocol and the Regional Centre on Small Arms;	S/RES/2078 (2012), op. 12	
	Emphasizing the importance of full compliance with the prohibition on sales and supply of arms and related materiel established by [relevant sanction resolution],	S/RES/2004 (2011), pp. 8	
	Urges Members States, in accordance with the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Lights Weapons to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, to take effective action through, inter alia, conflict resolution and the development and implementation of national legislation, in a manner which is consistent with existing responsibilities of States under relevant international law, to control the illicit trade of small arms to parties in armed conflict that do not respect fully the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict …	S/RES/1460 (2003), op. 7	
	Calls for effective international action to prevent the illegal flow of small arms into areas of conflict.	S/RES/1318 (2000), op. VI	
	Stresses the importance of all Member States, and in particular States involved in manufacturing and marketing of	S/RES/1209 (1998),	

	weapons, restricting arms transfers which could provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or armed conflicts …	op. 3	
	[S]tresses the need to implement the United Nations Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the international instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely manner, illicit small arms and light weapons, in order to make real progress in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. In particular, States are encouraged to strengthen physical security and stockpile management, destroy surplus and obsolete small arms and light weapons, ensure all small arms and light weapons are marked at the time of manufacture and import, and strengthen export and border controls and control brokering activities.	S/PRST/2007/24	
Role of United Nations peacekeeping missions and other relevant actors in preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons	Requests [the Mission] to continue to support the . . authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine;	S/RES/2119 (2013), op.24	See also, for example, S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 6; S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 12; S/RES/2095 (2013), op. 7 and op. 11; S/RES/2070 (2013), op. 23; S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 20; S/RES/2021 (2012), op. 11 and op. 16; S/RES/1959 (2010), op. 9; S/RES/1946 (2010), op. 12
	… requests [the Mission] to … monitor whether any arms or related material are present in [the affected area] in accordance with its mandate as set out in [relevant provision of SC resolution], and in this context, to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts established by [relevant resolution];	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 23	
	Calls upon the … authorities of [the affected country], with the assistance of [the Mission], consistent with [relevant provision], and international partners, to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in order to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons and further stresses the importance of the full implementation of its [relevant resolution];	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 28	
	Encourages the Government of [the affected country] to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking program, in particular for state-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the Nairobi Protocol and the Regional Centre on Small Arms	S/RES/2078 (2012), op. 12	
	… *requests* [the missions] to observe and report on any flow of personnel, arms, and related materiel across the border with [relevant country]	S/RES/2057 (2012), op. 6	

	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate: Protection and security (c) Monitoring of the arms embargo – To monitor the implementation of the [arms embargo] imposed by [relevant provision], in cooperation with the Group of Experts established under [relevant resolution], including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and when appropriate without notice, all weapons, ammunition and related materiel regardless of location, ... – To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into [the affected country] in violation of the [arms embargo] imposed by [relevant provision], and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate. (d) Collection of weapons – To continue to assist the national authorities, ... in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate, ... – To support the Government in coordination with other partners to develop and implement community weapons collection programs, which should be linked to community violence reduction and reconciliation, – To coordinate with the Government in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or re-utilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy ...	S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7	
	Recognizes the detrimental impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, encourages [the mission] to continue its efforts in providing assistance to the Government of [the affected area] with regard to the civilian disarmament process, in particular by strengthening the capacity of local authorities to deter inter-communal conflicts and by monitoring forced civilian disarmament initiatives in an effort to avert disarmament operations that could exacerbate insecurity in [the affected area]	S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 15	
Targeted and graduated measures as a response to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons	Acknowledging the important contribution of Council-mandated arms embargoes in countering the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons, mitigating the intensity of conflict and creating conditions conducive to the peaceful resolution of situations that threaten or breach international peace and security, and acknowledging also the contribution Council-mandated arms embargoes make in supporting conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform,	S/RES/2117 (2013), pp.12	See also, for example, S/RES/1521 (2003), op. 2 (a); and S/RES/1907 (2009), op. 12.
	Decides ... that the arms embargo shall not apply to the supplies of non-lethal equipment intended solely to enable the [national] security forces to use only appropriate and proportionate force while maintaining public order, as approved in advance by the Sanctions Committee;	S/RES/1946 (2010), op. 5	
	Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the [sanction] Committee ... who are determined to be, among other things: ... (f) Acting in violation of the measures imposed by [paragraph providing for arms embargo];	S/RES/1946 (2010), op. 6	
	Decides that all Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to [the affected State] by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial and other assistance, related to the military activities or to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of these items, whether or not originating in their territories.	S/RES/1907 (2009), op. 5	
	Decides that all States shall take the measures as previously imposed by [the Security Council's sanction resolutions on certain illegal armed groups] and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them ...: (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related	S/RES/1904 (2009), op. 1 (c)	

	materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities.		
	[R]eaffirms its intention to consider imposing, through country-specific resolutions, targeted and graduated measures, such as, inter alia, a ban on the export and supply of small arms and light weapons and of other military equipment and on military assistance, against parties to situations of armed conflict which are on the Security Council's agenda and are in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict.	S/RES/1612 (2005), op. 9	
	Expresses its intention to consider taking appropriate steps, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to address the linkages between armed conflict and terrorism, the illicit trade in precious minerals, the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and other criminal activities, which can prolong armed conflict or intensify its impact on civilian populations, including children.	S/RES/1379 (2001), op. 6	
International and regional cooperation in preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons	Calls upon all Member States, in particular States of the region, acting nationally or through regional organisations or arrangements, in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo established by [provision of the relevant resolution], to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, and on the high seas, vessels and aircraft bound to or from the [affected State], if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by [paragraph of the relevant resolution] …, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel, *calls upon* all flag States of such vessels and aircraft to cooperate with such inspections and authorises Member States to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections	S/RES/1973 (2011), op. 13	
	Encourages enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, [the mission] and the Group of Experts [informing the sanction Committee] and *encourages further* that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts [informing the sanction Committee] by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control;	S/RES/1952 (2010), op. 17	
	Urges further in this context that all parties [in the affected country] and all States, particularly those in the region, ensure: – the safety of the members of the Group of Experts [informing the sanction Committee]; – unhindered access by the Group of Experts [informing the sanction Committee], in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Group of Experts to execute its mandate;	S/RES/1946 (2010), op. 16	
	Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the [regional organization] and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts [informing the sanction Committee], in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by [resolutions imposing sanctions];	S/RES/1945 (2010), op. 5	
	Requests the Governments of the [affected State] and of all States, particularly those in the region, the United Nations Organization Mission in the [affected State] and the Group of Experts to cooperate intensively, including by exchanging information regarding arms shipments, trading routes and strategic mines known to be controlled or used by armed groups, flights from the … region to the [affected State] and from the [affected State] to the … region, the illegal exploitation and trafficking in natural resources, and activities of individuals and entities designated by the [Sanction] Committee pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008).	S/RES/1896 (2009), op. 10	
	Further demands that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and requests in this regard all States to identify a focal point to the Committee in order to enhance cooperation and information sharing with the Group of Experts.	S/RES/1896 (2009), op. 12	
	Calls upon the countries of the region to reinforce their cooperation with the Security Council's Committee and with the	S/RES/1653 (2006),	

	Group of Experts ... in enforcing the arms embargo in [the affected State] and to combat cross-border trafficking of illicit small arms, light weapons and illicit natural resources as well as the movement of combatants, and reiterates its demand that [States in the region] take measures to prevent the use of their respective territories in support of the activities of armed groups present in the region.	op. 16	
	Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his [Special Representatives for neighbouring countries] coordinate the activities of [their respective missions], share military information at their disposal, in particular concerning cross-border movements of armed elements and arms trafficking, and pool their logistic and administrative resources, to an extent that does not affect the ability to carry out their respective mandates, in order to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness.	S/RES/1545 (2004), op. 20	
Mine action and explosive remnants of war	Expressing also concern with the serious threat that anti-personnel mines, remnants of war and Improvised Explosive Devices pose to the civilian population, and stressing the need to refrain from the use of weapons and devices prohibited by international law,	S/RES/2096 (2013), pp. 30	See also, for example, S/RES/2104 (2013), pp. 26; S/RES/1986 (2011), pp. 15
	Notes, in this regard, that multidimensional peacekeeping missions may be mandated by the Security Council, inter-alia, to: (d) Provide for rapid response in mine action as well as advisory services and training tailored to needs of national authorities, upon request, with a view to enabling risk reduction, victim assistance, demining and stockpile management and disposal;	S/RES/2086 (2013), op. 8	
	Demands that the [relevant Governments] facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service to ensure [the relevant personnel] freedom of movement as well as the identification and clearance of mines in [the affected area];	S/RES/2075 (2012), op. 12	
	Demands that [the relevant countries] facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service as well as the identification and clearance of mines in the [affected areas];	S/RES/2047 (2012), op. 10	
	Noting the ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions by [the affected country],	S/RES/2011 (2011) (pp. 22)	
	Welcomes the achievements to date in the implementation of the Mine Action Programme of [the affected country], and encourages the Government of [the affected country], with the support of the United Nations and all the relevant actors, to continue its efforts towards the removal of anti-personnel landmines, anti-tank landmines and explosive remnants of war in order to reduce the threats posed to human life and peace and security in the country; and expresses the need to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation, and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities.	S/RES/1917 (2010), op. 19	
	[C]alls on parties to armed conflict to take all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population, including children, from the effects of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and in this regard, encourages the international community to support country efforts in clearing landmines and other explosive remnants of war and to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 29	

	Welcomes the continued contribution of [the peacekeeping mission] to operational de-mining …, encourages further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to [the affected State] in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and emergency de-mining activities …, commends donor countries for supporting these efforts through financial and in-kind contributions and encourages further international contributions, takes note of the communication to [the affected State] and [the peacekeeping mission] of maps and information on the location of mines and stresses the necessity to provide [the affected State] and [the peacekeeping mission] with any additional maps and records on the location of mines.	S/RES/1525 (2004), op. 9	
	The Security Council expresses deepest worry at the presence in very high numbers of unexploded ordnance in [the region of the affected country], including cluster munitions. It deplores the death and injury of dozens of civilians, as well as of several de-miners, caused by those munitions since the cessation of hostilities. It supports in this context the Secretary-General's request to [the party to the conflict] to provide to the United Nations detailed data on its use of cluster munitions in [the territory of the affected State].	S/PRST/2007/12	
F. Compliance, accountability and the rule of law			
Dissemination of, and training on, international humanitarian law and human rights law standards	Welcomes the continued cooperation between, and the conduct of coordinated activities by [the Mission] and the [armed forces] and calls for strict adherence by the [armed forces] to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws and, in this context, recalls the importance of training in Human Rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence to security and law enforcement agencies;	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 24	See also, for example, S/RES/2053 (2012), pp. 12, S/RES/1265 (1999), pp. 8 and op. 5.
	Urges Member States, regional and international organizations to provide coordinated assistance, expertise, training, including on human rights and international humanitarian law, and capacity-building support to the [National Defence and Security Forces], consistent with their domestic requirements …	S/RES/2085 (2012), op. 7	
	Encouraging the efforts to ensure adequate human rights presence, capacity, and expertise within [the mission] to carry out human rights promotion, protection, and monitoring activities,	S/RES/2066 (2012), pp. 9	
	… recalls the importance of training in Human Rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence to security and law enforcement agencies;	S/RES/2062 (2012), op. 17	
	Reiterates its call on States that have not already done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the relevant instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to take appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement their obligations under these instruments.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 5	
	Calls upon all parties concerned, (a) to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information about international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law; (b) to provide training for public officials, members of armed forces and armed groups, personnel associated to armed forces, civilian police and law enforcement personnel, and members of the judicial and legal professions; and to raise awareness among civil society and the civilian population on relevant international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, as well as on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations, to achieve full and effective compliance; (d) to seek, where appropriate, support from United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, as well as United Nations Country Teams and the International Committee of the Red Cross and, where appropriate, other members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, on training and awareness raising on international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 7 (a), (b) and (d)	

Promoting compliance through targeted and graduated measures	Regrets that some individuals affiliated with the Government … and armed groups in [the affected area] have continued to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and disregard the demands of the Council, expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in [relevant provision of resolution prescribing sanctions], [including being responsible for violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities], and encourages the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that meet the listing criteria;	S/RES/2091 (2013), op. 7	See also, for example, S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 6, S/RES/2035 (2012), op. 9, S/RES/1988 (2011), op. 1, S/RES/1975 (2011), op. 12, S/RES/1970 (2011), op. 9, S/RES/1946 (2010), op. 6, S/RES/1727 (2006), op. 12.
	Decides that the measures [travel ban and assets freeze] in [provisions of the relevant resolution] shall apply to individuals, and that the [relevant provisions] of that resolution shall apply to entities, designated by the Committee: … (d) as being political or military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in [the affected country] in violation of applicable international law; (e) as being responsible for violations of applicable international law in [the affected country] involving the targeting of civilians including children and women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement.	S/RES/2002 (2011), op. 1	
	Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the [sanction] Committee … who are determined to be, among other things: (a) A threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in [the affected country], in particular by blocking the implementation of the peace process, as referred to in the [relevant Political Agreement]; (b) Attacking or obstructing the action of [the Mission], of the [national armed forces] which support it and of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in [the affected country]; (c) Responsible for obstacles to the freedom of movement of [the Mission] and of the … forces which support it; (d) Responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in [the affected country]; (e) Inciting publicly hatred and violence; (f) Acting in violation of the measures imposed by [paragraphs imposing an arms embargo];	S/RES/1980 (2011), op. 10	
	Decides that all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities listed in [annex of the resolution imposing sanctions] or [designated by the sanction Committee and involved in or complicit in ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against persons in the [affected State], including by being involved in or complicit in planning, commanding, ordering or conducting attacks, in violation of international law, including aerial bombardments, on civilian populations and facilities; or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or individuals and entities acting for such individuals or on their behalf or at their direction], and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities listed in [annex of the resolution imposing sanctions] or individuals designated by the Committee.	S/RES/1970 (2011), op. 17	
	[A]ll States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons designated by [the Sanctions Committee] …	S/RES/1807 (2008), op. 9	

Accountability	Reiterating that all perpetrators of [violations of international humanitarian and human rights law perpetrated in the affected country] must be held accountable and that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the [affected country] is a State party, recalling in this regard the statement made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on [date],	S/RES/2121 (2013), pp.5	See also, for example, S/RES/2113 (2013), pp21; S/RES/2111 (2013), pp. 6; S/RES/2102 (2013), op. 8; S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 8; S/RES/2078 (2012), pp. 10 and op. 19; S/RES/2071 (2012), pp. 14; S/RES/2067 (2012), pp. 17 and op. 15; S/RES/2027 (2011), op. 10; S/RES/2000 (2011), pp. 15; S/RES/1975 (2011), pp. 11; S/RES/1959 (2010), op. 11S/RES/1952 (2010), op. 12; S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 3; S/RES/1902 (2009), pp. 11 and op. 18; S/RES/1863 (2009), pp. 10; S/RES/1828 (2008), pp. 8; S/RES/1826 (2008), pp. 9; S/RES/1816 (2008), op. 11; S/RES/1769 (2007), pp. 12; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 8 and op. 11; S/RES/1591 (2005), pp. 5; S/RES/1577 (2004), op. 2; S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 19; S/RES/1564 (2004), pp. 9 and op. 7; S/RES/1556 (2004), pp. 10 and op. 6; S/RES/1479 (2003), op. 8; S/RES/1468 (2003), op. 2; S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 17; S/RES/1291 (2000), op. 15; and
	… stressing the importance of investigating [alleged human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law], including those that occurred throughout the … crisis, committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, reaffirming that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable and brought to justice irrespective of their political affiliation, while respecting the rights of those in detention …, urging the Government to increase and expedite its efforts to combat impunity,	S/RES/2112 (2013), pp. 11	
	Expressing grave concern at … the inability of the authorities to hold those responsible [for human rights violations] to account,	S/RES/2109 (2013), pp. 9	
	… calling for all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or abuses of human rights, as applicable, including those involving violence or abuses against children and acts of sexual and gender based violence, to be swiftly apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable,	S/RES/2098 (2013), pp. 19	
	Calling on the Government … to fulfil all its commitments, including … undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated,	S/RES/2091 (2013), pp. 17	
	Recalling its resolutions reaffirming that there can be no peace without justice, and recalling the importance that the Council attaches to ending impunity and to ensuring justice for crimes committed in [the affected country/area] …	S/RES/2063 (2012), pp. 5	
	Stresses that all those responsible for human rights violations and abuses must be held accountable, and *underlining* the need for a comprehensive, independent and impartial investigation consistent with international standards into alleged human rights abuses and violations, to prevent impunity and ensure full accountability;	S/RES/2051 (2012), op. 7	
	Calls upon the authorities of the [affected country] to combat impunity and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including those committed by illegal armed groups or elements of the [national] Security Forces.	S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 13	
	… *stressing* that those responsible for or complicit in attacks targeting the civilian population, including aerial and naval attacks, must be held to account,	S/RES/1973 (2011), pp. 14	
	[U]rges the Government of the [affected country] to ensure the full implementation of its "zero-tolerance policy" with respect to discipline and human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, committed by elements of the [armed forces] and further urges that all reports of such violations be thoroughly investigated, with the support of [the mission], and that all those responsible be brought to justice through a robust and independent process.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 11	
	Affirms its strong opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law and emphasizes in this context the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international humanitarian law in order to prevent violations, avoid their recurrence and seek sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 10	
	Reiterates its call upon the [national] authorities to put an end to impunity, including by bringing to justice without delay perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, and to take into account when	S/RES/1756 (2007), op. 12	

	they select candidates for official positions, including key posts in the armed forces, national police and other security services, the candidates' past actions in terms of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights.		S/RES/1289 (2000), op. 17.
	Strongly condemns the acts of violence systematically perpetrated against civilians, including the massacres, as well as other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, in particular, sexual violence against women and girls, stresses the need to bring to justice those responsible, including those at the command level, and urges all parties, including [the affected State], to take all necessary steps to prevent further violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular those committed against civilians.	S/RES/1493 (2003), op. 8	
	Reaffirms that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.	S/RES/1193 (1998), op. 12	
Establishment of ad hoc judicial mechanisms and commissions of inquiry	Underscoring the importance of transitional justice mechanisms in promoting lasting reconciliation among all the people of [the affected country], taking note of the draft law on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission developed by the Government … and passed to Parliament on [date], and recalling in this context the commitment of the Government … to establishing transitional justice mechanisms consistent with the results of the … national consultations, [relevant] Security Council resolution … as well as the [relevant Agreement]	S/RES/2090 (2013), pp. 8	See also, for example, S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 16; S/RES/2097 (2013), pp. 8; S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 8 and 9; S/RES/2027 (2011), op. 12; S/RES/2014 (2011), pp. 7; S/RES/1948 (2010), op. 3; S/RES/1902 (2009), op. 17; S/RES/1888 (2009), pp. 8; and S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 7.
	Urges the [National] Government to pass legislation on transitional justice to support reconciliation without further delay;	S/RES/2051 (2012), op. 10	
	Expressing concern about the violent events of [date] and welcoming the Government …'s establishment of a Special Independent Commission of Inquiry to investigate the events and determine the facts and circumstances through independent and impartial proceedings that meet international standards, in order to hold accountable those responsible,	S/RES/2025 (2011), pp. 11	
	Calls upon all parties to fully cooperate with the independent international commission of inquiry put in place by the Human Rights Council [date] to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of serious abuses and violations of human rights committed in [the affected country] …, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this report to the Security Council and other relevant international bodies	S/RES/1975 (2011), op. 8	
	Decides that all States shall cooperate fully with the [ad hoc judicial mechanism] … and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the … resolution [instituting the ad hoc judicial mechanism] and the Statute of the Mechanism, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by the Mechanism pursuant to its Statute;	S/RES/1966 (2010), op. 9	
	Recalls that accountability for … serious crimes must be ensured by taking measures at the national level, and by enhancing international cooperation in support of national mechanisms, draws attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and "mixed" criminal courts and tribunals, and truth and reconciliation commissions, as well as national reparation programs for victims and institutional reforms; and underlines the Security Council's role in ending impunity.	S/RES/1894 (2009), op. 11	
	Requests that the Secretary-General rapidly establish an international commission of inquiry in order immediately to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law … by all parties, to determine also whether or not acts of genocide have occurred, and to identify the perpetrators of such violations with a view to ensuring that those responsible are held accountable, calls on all parties to cooperate fully with such a commission …	S/RES/1564 (2004), op. 12	

	Emphasizes the responsibility of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law, affirms the possibility, to this end, of using the International Fact-Finding Commission established by Article 90 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions …	S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 6	
	Decides hereby, having received the request of [the affected State], to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory [of the affected State] and citizens [of the affected State] responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighboring States between [dates] ….	S/RES/955 (1994), op. 1	
	Decides hereby to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of [the affected State] between [dates] ….	S/RES/827 (1993), op. 2	
Referral of situations involving genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes to, and cooperation with, the International Criminal Court	… encouraging the Government … to continue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court,	S/RES/2101 (2013), pp. 16	See also, for example, S/RES/2112 (2013), pp. 13; S/RES/2098 (2013), pp. 20; S/RES/2095 (2013), pp. 6 and op. 4; S/RES/1991 (2011), op. 19; S/RES/1970 (2011), op. 4; S/RES/1906 (2009), pp. 10.
	Reiterating, in this regard, that all perpetrators of … acts [of violence in violation of IHL and human rights law] must be held accountable and that some of such acts referred to in [relevant provision] may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute and taking note that the … authorities of [the affected country] referred the situation in [the affected country] since [date] to the International Criminal Court on [date] and that the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court opened, on [date], an investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory of [the affected country] since [date].	S/RES/2100 (2013), pp. 10	
	The Security Council notes that the fight against impunity and accountability for the most serious crimes of international concern has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the Rome Statute, in ad hoc and "mixed" tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals. In this regard, the Security Council reiterates its previous call on the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the states' respective obligations, and expresses its commitment to an effective follow up of Council decisions in this regard. The Council intends to forcefully continue to fight impunity and also draws attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms, including truth and reconciliation commissions, national reparation programmes and institutional and legal reforms, including guarantees of non-recurrence. The Council reaffirms its readiness to adopt appropriate measures aimed at those who violate international humanitarian law and human rights law.	S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 9	
	Stresses the importance of the [affected] Government actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end, including through its ongoing cooperation with the International Criminal Court and *encourages* [the mission] to use its existing authority to assist the [affected] Government in this regard;	S/RES/2078 (2012), op. 19	
	Decides that the … authorities [of the affected country] shall cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to [resolution referring the situation to the ICC] and, while recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute have no obligation under the Statute, urges all States and concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully with the Court and the Prosecutor;	S/RES/1970 (2011), op. 5	

	Welcoming the commitments made by the Government of the [affected country] to hold accountable those responsible for atrocities in the country, noting the cooperation of the Government of [the affected country] with the International Criminal Court, and stressing the importance of actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end.	S/RES/1925 (2010), pp. 12	
	Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, Decides to refer the situation … to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court; Decides that [the affected State] and all other parties to the conflict … shall cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to this resolution and, while recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute have no obligation under the Statute, urges all States and concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully; Invites the Court and [relevant regional organizations] to discuss practical arrangements that will facilitate the work of the Prosecutor and of the Court, including the possibility of conducting proceedings in the region, which would contribute to regional efforts in the fight against impunity.	S/RES/1593 (2005), op. 1-3	
Restoration of the rule of law	Expressing deep concern at the security situation in the [affected country], characterized by a total breakdown in law and order, the absence of the rule of law and further expressing its grave concern about the consequences of instability in the [affected country], on the … region and beyond, and stressing in this regard the need to respond swiftly,	S/RES/2121 (2013), pp.3	See also, for example, S/RES/2116 (2013), op.19; S/RES/2070 (2012), pp. 25; S/RES/2067 (2012), op. 11; S/RES/2066 (2012), op. 8 and op. 18; S/RES/2012 (2011), pp. 21 and pp. 23; S/RES/1917 (2010), op. 33; S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 3; S/RES/1896 (2009), pp. 11; S/RES/1892 (2009), pp. 7 and pp. 9; and S/RES/1868 (2009), pp. 15 and op. 23.
	Stressing in this context the importance of further progress by the … Government in ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector, and the rule of law and respect for human rights within [the affected country], including for women and girls, … and welcoming, in this regard, the National Police Plan and the objectives set therein for increased training in human rights, including gender issues …	S/RES/2120 (2013), pp.28	
	Reiterates the importance of the full, sequenced, timely and coordinated implementation of [national justice programs], by all the relevant [national] institutions and other actors in view of accelerating the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, eliminating impunity and contributing to the affirmation of the rule of law throughout the country;	S/RES/2041 (2012), op. 37	
	Recognizing that strengthening national human rights institutions and respect for human rights, due process, combating criminality and sexual and gender based violence, and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in [the affected country],	S/RES/2012 (2011), pp. 18	
	Calls upon the Government to take the necessary steps to re-establish and reinforce relevant institutions, including the judiciary, police and corrections services, and further to ensure the effective protection of human rights and accountability for all perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses in [the affected country].	S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 10	
	Welcomes the steps taken towards the reform of rule of law institutions, requests [the mission] to continue to provide necessary support in this regard, and encourages the … authorities [of the affected country] to take full advantage of that support, notably in modernizing key legislation and in the implementation of the justice reform plan, to take the necessary steps, including nominations, that will allow superior judicial institutions to function adequately, and to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions and prison overcrowding, with special regard to children.	S/RES/1892 (2009), op. 15	
	[I]nvites [the affected State], with the assistance of the international community, to continue to work towards the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, including the reconstruction and reform of the correctional system, in order to strengthen the rule of law throughout the country and eliminate impunity …	S/RES/1746 (2007), op. 13	

	Urging [the affected State] to undertake, in coordination with the international community, a comprehensive reform of the police, judiciary and correctional systems, to protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to end impunity.	S/RES/1702 (2006), pp. 9	
	Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning … include specific measures for the protection of civilians including … (v) the re-establishment of the rule of law ….	S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 11	
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	Demands that [specific armed group] elements and all other armed groups lay down their arms immediately and urges them to participate in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes (DDR) or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes (DDRRR);	S/RES/2121 (2013), op.8	See also, for example, S/RES/2101 (2013), pp. 8; S/RES/2088 (2013), op.12; S/RES/2062 (2012), pp. 6; S/RES/2031 (2011), op. 7; S/RES/1991 (2011), op. 15
	… urges the Government to implement expeditiously the disarmament and demobilization of [figure] former combatants by the end of [year] and to complete the process by [year] … and, in this regard, emphasizes the need to develop solutions for the sustained social and economic integration of former combatants, including former female combatants, and further encourages the UNCT to facilitate the planning and implementation of programmes which support this process, in consultation with [the Mission] and the Government and in close collaboration with all international partners;	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 11	
	Underlines the urgent need for continued progress in addressing the threat of foreign and national armed groups, including through further progress in the DDRRR process, *urges* the international community and donors to support the Government of [the affected country] and [the mission] in DDRRR activities, *calls upon* the Government of [the affected country] and neighbouring States to remain engaged in the process and *urges* the Government to make progress on the national programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of residual [National] armed elements in [affected areas], with the support of [the mission];	S/RES/2053 (2012), op. 22	
	[S]tressing … the urgency of implementing comprehensive security sector reform and of achieving as appropriate the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration (DDR) of [national] armed groups, and the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) of foreign armed groups for the long-term stabilization of the [affected country], considering the need to create the security conditions for ensuring sustainable economic development, and stressing the importance of the contribution made by international partners in these fields.	S/RES/1925 (2010), pp. 4	
	[S]tressing the importance of permanently disarming, demobilizing, resettling or repatriating, as appropriate, and reintegrating [national] and foreign armed groups for the long-term stabilization of the [affected country], and of the contribution made by international partners in this field.	S/RES/1906 (2009), pp. 3	
	[U]rges the … parties to make further progress to advance the reunification and disarmament processes, and encourages the international donors to continue to provide their support to them, as appropriate.	S/RES/1880 (2009), op. 13	
Security sector reform	Decides that until [date] the arms embargo on [country] shall not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Security Forces [the affected country], to provide security for the … people [of the affected country], except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in [annex to the resolution];	S/RES/2111 (2013), op. 6	See also, for example, S/RES/2121 (2013), op.17; S/RES/2120 (2013), pp.12; S/RES/2112 (2013), pp. 9 and pp. 10; S/RES/2103 (2013), op. 9;
	Reiterates the importance of increasing, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the [affected country's] security sector through appropriate vetting procedures, training, mentoring, equipping and empowerment efforts, for both women and men, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 24	

	sufficient and ethnically balanced [affected country's] security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, and stresses the importance of the long-term commitment by the international community, beyond [year], to ensure a capable, professional and sustainable … national security force		S/RES/2093 (2013), pp. 12; S/RES/2076 (2012), op. 17; S/RES/2069 (2012), pp. 12, op. 4 and op. 6; S/RES/2031 (2011), op. 9; S/RES/2030 (2011), op. 5; S/RES/2000 (2011), pp. 9; S/RES/1991 (2011), op. 2; S/RES/1974 (2010), pp. 22; S/RES/1959 (2010), op. 8; S/RES/1949 (2010), pp. 7; S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 5; S/RES/1906 (2009), pp. 3, op. 3 and op. 4; S/RES/1896 (2009), pp. 10; and S/RES/1872 (2009), pp. 9.
	Underlining the importance of capacity-building of the Security Forces of the … Government … and in this regard, reaffirming the importance of the re-establishment, training, equipping and retention of [national] security forces, which is vital for the long-term stability and security of [the affected country], expressing support for the ongoing … [international] capacity-building programmes, and emphasizing the importance of increased coordinated, timely and sustained support from the international community,	S/RES/2093 (2013), pp. 6	
	Underscores the importance of security sector reform and urges all international partners, together with [the Mission], to continue supporting [the affected country]'s efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular through vetting for human rights violations, training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and promoting strong civilian oversight and monitoring, with the view to consolidating security sector governance;	S/RES/2090 (2013), op. 11	
	Underlines the need for an overall [National] SSR strategy that focuses on the professionalization of security sector institutions, including oversight bodies, and that helps to ensure coherence and efficiency and avoid duplications or gaps, *encourages* at the same time the Government of [the affected country], to engage in a new strategic partnership with [the mission] in the area of SSR in order to identify the priorities of each component of the security sector and possible new approaches for [the mission] to support [National] authorities in the area of SSR to build the capacity of the military, police, justice and other security institutions to consolidate [National] State authority, and *requests* the Secretary- General to report on these priorities and approaches in an annex to his report in [date of the report];	S/RES/2053 (2012), op. 9	
	Stressing the importance of Security Sector Reform implementation, including effective and responsible civilian control over the security forces, as a crucial element for long term stability in [the affected country], as envisaged in [the relevant document] and underlining the responsibility of police forces in [the affected country] to protect state institutions and the civilian population,	S/RES/2048 (2012), pp. 12	
	We l c o m e s the resumption of training and promotions of recruits for the … National Police, stresses the necessity of accountability and a robust vetting process and underscores the vital importance of maintaining and increasing the international community's support for capacity-building of the [national police], particularly through enhanced mentoring and training of specialized units;	S/RES/2012 (2011), op. 10	
	Reiterates its call upon the … authorities [of the affected state], with the support of [the mission], to establish an effective vetting mechanism, in accordance with international standards, for the [armed forces] and the national security forces, to ensure the exclusion of those persons associated with violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses and to trigger the judicial process against such persons where appropriate.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 32	
	Calls on the … Government to develop … the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms, ensuring respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights.	S/RES/1872 (2009), op. 10	

Role of United Nations peacekeeping missions and other relevant actors in restoring the rule of law and promoting accountability	Decides that the mandate of [the Mission] shall be reinforced and updated as follows: Promotion and protection of human rights: — To help strengthen the capacities of the judicial system, including transitional justice mechanisms, and of the national human rights institutions and assist with national reconciliation efforts;	S/RES/2121 (2013), op. 10	See also, for example, S/RES/2119 (2013), op.14; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 15 and op. 22; S/RES/2102 (2013), op. 2; S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 16 and op. 27; S/RES/2095 (2013), op. 7; S/RES/2090 (2013), op. 7; S/RES/2066 (2012), op. 8; S/RES/2062 (2012), op. 13; S/RES/2027 (2011), op. 9 and op. 11; S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 3 and op. 18; S/RES/1936 (2010), pp. 7; S/RES/1927 (2010), op. 6; S/RES/1923 (2010), op. 8; S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 39; S/RES/1892 (2009), op. 10; S/RES/1890 (2009), op. 4; S/RES/1872 (2009), op. 9; S/RES/1868 (2009), op. 4; S/RES/1756 (2007), op. 3; S/RES/1589 (2005), op. 9; S/RES/1564 (2004), op. 9; S/RES/1547 (2004), op. 4; and S/RES/1528 (2004), op. 6.
	Strongly urges the Government to ensure in the shortest possible timeframe that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed during and after ... crisis in [the affected country], are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations and that all detainees receive clarity about their status in a transparent manner, and urges the Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court;	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 15	
	... urges the [national] authorities to take all necessary measures to protect human rights, put an end to impunity, initiate investigations to identify the perpetrators of such acts and bring them to justice and take action to protect witnesses in order to ensure due process; urges them to take steps to mitigate the climate of fear resulting from restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly;	S/RES/2103 (2013), op. 6	
	Authorizes [the Mission], through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in [relevant provision], to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate; - (d) Provision of support to national and international judicial processes - Support and work with the Government ... to arrest and bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, including through cooperation with States of the region and the ICC;	S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 12	
	Calls upon [the mission], where consistent with its authorities and responsibilities, to continue to support national and international efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in [the affected country], irrespective of their status or political affiliation;	S/RES/2062 (2012), op. 13	
	Encourages the Government of [the affected country] to ratify and implement key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees, and statelessness, and requests [the mission], with other United Nations actors, to advise and assist the Government of [the affected country] in this regard;	S/RES/2057 (2012), op. 13	
	Requests [the mission] to continue to provide interim law enforcement and ensure the maintenance of public security in those districts and units in which the [national police] has yet to resume primary policing responsibilities, and, following [national police's] resumption of primary policing responsibilities, to provide operational support to the [national police] ...	S/RES/1969 (2011), op. 8	
	Requests that [the mission] focuses on and supports the Government of [the affected country] in the following areas: (a) Strengthening the independence, capacities and legal frameworks of key national institutions, in particular judicial and parliamentary institutions, in line with international standards and principles; ... (c) Supporting efforts to fight impunity, particularly through the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms ..., and providing operational support to the functioning of these bodies	S/RES/1959 (2010), op. 3	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate in this order of priority: Protection of civilians (c) Support the efforts of the Government of the [affected country] to ensure the protection of civilians from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, to	S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 12 (c), (d), (l), (o) and (p)	

	promote and protect human rights and to fight impunity, including through the implementation of the Government's "zero-tolerance policy" with respect to discipline and human rights and humanitarian law violations, committed by elements of the security forces, in particular its newly integrated elements, (d) Support national and international efforts to bring perpetrators to justice, including by establishing Prosecution Support Cells to assist the ... military justice authorities in prosecuting persons arrested by the [military forces]; Stabilization and peace consolidation (l) Taking fully into account the leading role of the Government of the [affected country], support, in close cooperation with other international partners, the efforts of the [national] authorities to strengthen and reform security and judicial institutions; (o) Develop and implement, in close consultation with the [national] authorities ..., a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme in order to develop the criminal justice chain, the police, the judiciary and prisons in conflict-affected areas and a strategic programmatic support at the central level ... (p) Support, in close cooperation with other international partners, the efforts by the Government [of the affected country] to consolidate State authority in the territory freed from armed groups through the deployment of trained [national police forces], and to develop rule of law institutions and territorial administration ...		
	Requests [the mission] to continue to contribute ... to the promotion and protection of human rights in [the affected country], with special attention to violence committed against children and women, to monitor and help investigate human rights violations with a view to ending impunity ..., and further requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports to the Security Council relevant information on progress in this area.	S/RES/1880 (2009), op. 26	
	Decides that [the peacekeeping mission], consistent with its existing mandate ... [will] assist with the restructuring and maintenance of the rule of law, public safety and public order, will provide assistance and advice to the [national authorities], in consultation with relevant actors, in monitoring, restructuring, reforming and strengthening of the justice sector, including through technical assistance to review all relevant legislation, the provision of experts to serve as professional resources, the rapid identification and implementation of mechanisms to address prison overcrowding and prolonged pre-trial detention and the coordination and planning of these activities, and invites [the affected State] to take full advantage of that assistance.	S/RES/1702 (2006), op. 14	
	Underlines the importance of civilian police as a component of peacekeeping operations, recognizes the role of police in assuring the safety and well-being of civilians and, in this regard, acknowledges the need to enhance the capacity of the United Nations for the rapid deployment of qualified and well-trained civilian police.	S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 15	
Role of United Nations peacekeeping missions and other relevant actors in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and in security sector reforms	Decides that the mandate of [the Mission] shall be the following: ... (c) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme (DDR) and collection of weapons: – To assist the Government, in close coordination with other bilateral and international partners, in implementing without further delay the new national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, taking into account rights and needs of the distinct categories of persons to be disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated, including children and women; – To support the registration and screening of former combatants and assist in assessing and verifying the reliability of the listings of former combatants; – To support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, where relevant in cooperation with [Mission in neighbouring country] and United Nations Country Teams in the region; – To assist the national authorities, including [relevant institution], in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate, in a geographical area to be determined by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, taking into account the progress made in the implementation of the national programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration;	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 6	See also, for example, S/RES/2121 (2013), op.10, S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 8, op. 11 and op. 12; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 24; S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 22 and op. 23; S/RES/2085 (2012), op. 8 and op. 9; S/RES/2053 (2012), op. 8, op. 9, op. 10, op. 11 and op. 22; S/RES/2040 (2012), op.

	utilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy … (d) Reconstitution and reform of security institutions: – To assist the Government in implementing, without delay and in close coordination with other international partners, its comprehensive national security strategy, – To support the Government in providing effective, transparent and harmonized coordination of assistance, including the promotion of a clear division of tasks and responsibilities, by international partners to the security sector reform (SSR) process, – To advise the Government, as appropriate, on security sector reform and the organization of the future National Army, to facilitate the provision of training, within its current resources and as requested by the Government and in close coordination with other international partners, in human rights, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence to the security and law enforcement institutions, as well as capacity-building support by providing technical assistance, co-location and mentoring programmes for the police, gendarmerie, justice and corrections officers and to contribute to restoring their presence throughout [the affected country] and to offer support to the development of a sustainable vetting mechanism for personnel that will be absorbed into security sector institutions;		6; S/RES/2030 (2011), op. 6; S/RES/2027 (2011), op. 6; S/RES/2012 (2011), op. 9; S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7 e) and f); S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 3; S/RES/1991 (2011), op. 11 and op. 12; S/RES/1964 (2010), op. 6, op. 8, op. 11 and op. 12; S/RES/1880 (2009), op. 27.
	Authorizes [the Mission], through its civilian component, to contribute, in coordination with the UNCT …, to the following tasks: (d) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government … for the design of a single overarching DDR and DDRRR plan for foreign and [national] combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, including members of the [national armed forces], and support, when appropriate, the implementation of this plan; (f) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government … for the reform of the police, including by contributing, in compliance with the HRDDP, to the provision of training to battalions of the … National Police;	S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 15	
	… urges all international partners, together with [the Mission], to continue supporting [the affected country]'s efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular through vetting for human rights violations, training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and promoting strong civilian oversight and monitoring, with the view to consolidating security sector governance;	S/RES/2090 (2013), op. 11	
	Urges the [National] Government to develop and implement expeditiously a national DDR programme, with clear and strict eligibility criteria, new secure and transparent database, the creation of a central authority to oversee all DDR aspects, and find solutions for sustained social and economic integration of former combatants, *further encourages* the United Nations Country Team to facilitate the planning and the implementation of programmes which support this process, in consultation with the [National] Government and close collaboration with all international partners;	S/RES/2062 (2012), op. 7	
	Reaffirms the importance that the Government of [the affected country] continues the review and reform of the security sector in [the affected country], in particular the need to delineate between the roles and responsibilities of [the national security forces of the affected country], to strengthen legal frameworks, and to enhance civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms of both security institutions, *supports* the efforts of the SRSG to promote Security Sector professionalization and requests [the mission] to continue to support the Government of [the affected country], as requested, in its efforts in the country;	S/RES/2037 (2012), op. 4	

	Reiterates that future reconfigurations of [the mission] should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and on the achievement of the following objectives to be pursued by the Government of the [affected country] and the United Nations Mission: ... (b) An improved capacity of the Government ... to effectively protect the population through the establishment of professional, accountable and sustainable security forces with a view to progressively taking over [the mission]'s security role	S/RES/1991 (2011), op 4	
	Encourages [the mission], consistent with its mandate, and within authorized levels of civilian police, to continue efforts to assist the parties to the [peace agreement] in promoting the rule of law, restructuring the police and corrections services throughout [the affected country], particularly in the [region of the affected country] due to lack of development of the police services, and assisting in the training of civilian police and corrections officers	S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 17	
	Encourages [the mission] to work closely with the [national] Armed Forces ... to reinvigorate the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process and to assist in voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction efforts in implementation of DDR ... and to ensure the timely provisions of sustainable reintegration programmes, which will help to promote continued and enhanced funding support from donors for the reintegration phase, and to coordinate with local authorities and with the United Nations agencies programmes and funds, initiatives that strengthen DDR with the creation of economic opportunities for reintegrated individuals and further urges donors to respond to calls for assistance to the DDR process, in particular the reintegration phase, and calls on donors to honour all obligations and pledges of assistance, and takes note in this context of the need to also assist the victims in conflict-affected communities	S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 18	
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Government [of the affected country] in developing the transitional security institutions, including the [national] police force, and the national security force, and to continue to support the Government [of the affected country] in developing a national security strategy, which reflects respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights, including plans for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), justice and corrections capacities, as well as the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms	S/RES/1916 (2010), op. 12	
	Further requests [the mission] to provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence, to the [armed forces] ..., as part of broader international efforts to support security sector reform	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 31	
	Requests [the mission] ... to also continue to contribute ... to assist the Government of [the affected country] in restoring a civilian policing presence throughout [the affected country], and to advise the Government of [the affected country] on the restructuring of the internal security services and in re-establishing the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout [the affected country]	S/RES/1880 (2009), op. 27	
G. Media and information			
Protection of journalists	Calls for full respect for and protection for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of human rights defenders, and of international humanitarian law throughout [the affected country], welcomes the growth in ... free media, but notes with concern the continued restrictions on freedom of media, and attacks against journalists	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 42	See also S/RES/1738 (2006), p.p. 11, o.p. 1 and op. 2
	The Security Council expresses deep concern about acts of violence against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in armed conflict, in particular deliberate attacks in violation of	S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), par. 16	

	international humanitarian law, and calls upon all parties to armed conflict to put an end to such practice. The Security Council recalls in this regard that journalists, media professionals and associated personnel engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians and shall be respected and protected as such, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians. The Security Council recalls its demand that all parties to an armed conflict comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international law related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including journalists, media professionals and associated personnel.		
	Recalls the obligation of the ... Government ... with respect to the protection of journalists, the prevention of violence against them, and the fight against impunity for perpetrators of such acts;	S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 30	
	Condemns the use of [national television channel] and other media to incite discrimination, hostility, hatred and violence, including against [relevant UN Mission], as well as acts of intimidation and violence against journalists, and calls for the lifting of all restrictions placed on the exercise of the right of freedom of expression in [the affected country];	S/RES/1975 (2011), op. 9	
	Further condemning acts of violence and intimidation committed by the authorities [of the affected country] against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel and urging these authorities to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law as outlined in [relevant resolution]	S/RES/1973 (2011), pp. 6	
	Condemns intentional attacks against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel, as such, in situations of armed conflict, and calls upon all parties to put an end to such practices.	S/RES/1738 (2006), op. 1	
	Recalls ... that journalists, media professionals and associated personnel engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians and shall be respected and protected as such, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians. This is without prejudice to the right of war correspondents accredited to the armed forces to the status of prisoners of war provided for in article 4(A)(4) of the Third Geneva Convention.	S/RES/1738 (2006), op. 2	
	Recalls ... that media equipment and installations constitute civilian objects, and in this respect shall not be the object of attack or of reprisals, unless they are military objectives.	S/RES/1738 (2006), op. 3	
	Urges States and all other parties to an armed conflict to do their utmost to prevent violations of international humanitarian law against civilians, including journalists, media professionals and associated personnel.	S/RES/1738 (2006), op. 6	

Countering incitement to violence	*Decides* that [affected States] shall take the following actions with immediate effect unless otherwise specified below: (vi) Immediately cease hostile propaganda and inflammatory statements in the media …	S/RES/2046 (2012), op. 1	See also, for example, S/RES/1962 (2010), op. 12; S/RES/1727 (2006), op. 12.
	Condemning unequivocally all provocative action and statements that constitute incitement to discrimination, hostility, hatred and violence made by any party,	S/RES/1975 (2011), pp. 8	
	Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the [sanction] Committee … who are determined to be, among other things: … (e) Inciting publicly hatred and violence …	S/RES/1946 (2010), op. 6	
	Urges every [citizen of the affected State] to refrain from any call for hatred, intolerance and violence, notes with interest that in his report … the Secretary-General encouraged the Security Council to impose targeted sanctions against media actors who fan political tension and incite violence and reiterates that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures …, including among other things against persons who are determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in [the affected country] or to be publicly inciting hatred and violence.	S/RES/1933 (2010), op. 10	
	Reaffirms its condemnation of all incitements to violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict, further reaffirms the need to bring to justice, in accordance with applicable international law, individuals who incite such violence, and indicates its willingness, when authorizing missions, to consider, where appropriate, steps in response to media broadcast inciting genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law.	S/RES/1738 (2006), op. 4	
	Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures, for a period of twelve months, to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons … who constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in [the affected State], [including] any other person who incites publicly hatred and violence … provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals.	S/RES/1572 (2004), op. 9	
	Reaffirms its condemnation of all incitements to violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict, further reaffirms the need to bring to justice individuals who incite or otherwise cause such violence, and indicates its willingness, when authorizing missions, to consider, where appropriate, steps in response to media broadcasts inciting genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law.	S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 17	
Accurate management of information on the conflict	Urges all parties involved in situations of armed conflict to respect the professional independence and rights of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel as civilians.	S/RES/1738 (2006), op. 8	
	Affirms that, where appropriate, United Nations peacekeeping missions should include a mass-media component that can disseminate information about international humanitarian law and human rights law, including peace education and children's protection, while also giving objective information about the activities of the United Nations, and further affirms that, where appropriate, regional peacekeeping operations should be encouraged to include such mass-media components.	S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 18	

II. Specific protection concerns arising from Security Council discussions on children affected by armed conflict

Condemn, and call for the cessation of, violations against children	Expressing its serious concern with the high number of civilian casualties in [the affected country], in particular women and children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by ... armed groups, condemning in the strongest terms the high number of attacks targeting schools, including their burning and forced closure, their use by armed groups, and the intimidation, abduction and killing of education personnel, particularly those attacks targeting girls' education by armed groups ... and welcoming, in this context, the listing of [specific armed group] in the annex of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2013/245) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1998 (2011), condemning also the increased targeted killing of women and girls ...	S/RES/2120 (2013), pp.24	See also, for example, S/RES/2095 (2013), pp. 7; S/RES/2068 (2012), pp. 7; S/RES/2060 (2012), pp. 7; S/RES/2057 (2012), op. 10; S/RES/2051 (2012), op. 8; S/RES/2041 (2012), op. 32; S/RES/2012 (2011), op. 16; S/RES/1998 (2011), op. 1; S/RES/1964 (2010), op. 16; S/RES/1944 (2010), op. 14; S/RES/1892 (2009), op. 19; S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 1; S/RES/1840 (2008), op. 21; S/RES/1806 (2008), op. 14; S/RES/1780 (2007), op. 17; S/RES/1539 (2004), op. 1; and S/RES/1493 (2003), op. 13.
	Demands that all parties immediately cease ... violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals ...	S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 14	
	Expresses its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by [anti-government] forces in [the affected country] as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in particular attacks against schools, education and healthcare facilities, and the use of children in suicide attacks, calls for those responsible to be brought to justice ...	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 32	
	Noting with great concern the persistence of serious human rights abuses and humanitarian law violations against civilians in [the affected area of the affected country], including ... large scale recruitment and use of child soldiers committed by [relevant armed groups],	S/RES/2078 (2012), pp. 9	
	Expressing its serious concern with the high number of civilian casualties in [the affected country], in particular ... children casualties, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by [relevant armed groups], *condemning* in the strongest terms the high number of attacks targeting schools, including their burning and forced closure, their use by armed groups, and the intimidation, abduction and killing of education personnel, particularly those attacks targeting girls' education by armed groups including [relevant armed groups] and *welcoming*, in this context, the listing of [relevant armed groups] in the annex of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in [the affected country] pursuant to Security Council resolution 1998 (2011) ...	S/RES/2069 (2012), pp. 24	
	Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict and demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and take special measures to protect children.	S/RES/2068 (2012), op. 2	
	Expressing deep concern about attacks as well as threats of attacks in contravention of applicable international law against schools and/or hospitals, and protected persons in relation to them as well as the closure of schools and hospitals in situations of armed conflict as a result of attacks and threats of attacks, and calling upon all parties to armed conflict to immediately cease such attacks and threats.	S/RES/1998 (2011), pp. 11	
	[S]trongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending schools ...	S/RES/1868 (2009), op. 29	

	Strongly condemns the recruitment and use of child soldiers by parties to armed conflict in violation of international obligations applicable to them and all other violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict.	S/RES/1612 (2005), op. 1	
Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law	*Demands* that all armed groups, including [list of relevant armed groups], prevent the recruitment and use of children, *calls on* relevant armed groups in particular [relevant armed groups] to implement the provisions of the action plans signed with the United Nations SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict in [date] immediately, and furthermore *demands* that all parties protect and treat as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups; and *emphasizes* the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups;	S/RES/2088 (2013), op. 14	See also, for example, S/RES/2088 (2013), pp. 11; S/RES/1998 (2011) op. 4; S/RES/1923 (2010), op. 24; S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 15; S/RES/1479 (2003), op. 15; and S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 10.
	... The Council calls upon all parties to armed conflict to put an end to [attacks against schools, threats and attacks against teachers and other protected persons in relation to schools, and the use of schools for military purposes] and to refrain from attacks against teachers and other protected persons in relation to schools, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status of civilians.	S/PRST/2013/2 (2013), PoC, par. 15	
	Calling on all parties to armed conflicts to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict, including those contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12th August 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977.	S/RES/1998 (2011), pp. 3	
	Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk,	S/RES/1960 (2010), pp. 10	
	[D]emands ... that all armed groups ... immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them	S/RES/1794 (2007), op. 3	
	Calls upon all parties concerned to abide by the international obligations applicable to them relating to the protection of children affected by armed conflict as well as the concrete commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to UNICEF and other United Nations agencies and to cooperate fully with the United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams ... in the follow-up and implementation of these commitments.	S/RES/1612 (2005), op. 15	
	[R]eiterates its call on parties to armed conflict [listed in the relevant Secretary-General's report] that have not already done so to prepare and implement, without further delay, concrete time-bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and to address all violations and abuses against children in close cooperation with the [Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict], as well as with UNICEF and the UN Country Task Forces on Monitoring and Reporting.	S/PRST/2008/6	
Accountability for perpetrators of grave violations against children	The Security Council stresses further that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, ad hoc and mixed tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals. The Security Council highlights in this regard the contribution of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity to national criminal jurisdictions as set out in the Rome Statute, towards holding accountable those responsible for such crimes. In this regard, the Security Council reiterates its call on the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the States' respective obligations.	S/PRST/2013/8 (2013), par. 15	S/RES/2098 (2013), pp. 19; S/RES/2067 (2012), op. 18; S/RES/2062 (2012), pp. 8; S/RES/1998 (2011), pp. 8 and op. 11; S/PRST/2010/10

	Calling for all perpetrators, including individuals responsible for violence against children and acts of sexual violence, to be apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable for violations of applicable international law;	S/RES/2078 (2012), pp. 10	
	Stressing the need for alleged perpetrators of crimes against children in situations of armed conflict to be brought to justice through national justice systems and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals in order to end impunity;	S/RES/2068 (2012), pp. 10	
	Expresses deep concern that certain perpetrators persist in committing violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict in open disregard of its resolutions on the matter, and in this regard: (a) Calls upon Member States concerned to bring to justice those responsible for such violations through national justice systems, and where applicable, international justice mechanisms; (b) Reiterates its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators, taking into account relevant provisions of its resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011);	S/RES/2068 (2012), op. 3	
	[C]alls upon concerned Member States to take decisive and immediate action against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, and further calls upon them to bring to justice those responsible for such violations that are prohibited under applicable international law, including with regard to recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, attacks on schools and/or hospitals, attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals through national justice systems, and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals, with a view to ending impunity for those committing crimes against children.	S/RES/1998 (2011), op. 11	
Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors	Demands that all armed groups, in particular [specific armed group] elements prevent the recruitment and use of children, further demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups;	S/RES/2121 (2013), op.15	See also, for example, S/RES/2068 (2012), pp. 4 and pp. 8; S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 22; S/RES/2057 (2012), op. 12; S/RES/2003 (2011), op. 23; S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7; S/RES/1998 (2011), op. 14; S/RES/1923 (2010), op. 23; S/RES/1917 (2010) op. 22; S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 11 and 12; S/RES/1828 (2008), op. 14; S/RES/1806 (2008), op. 14; S/RES/1780 (2007), op. 17; S/RES/1612 (2005), op. 12 and op. 18;
	Demands furthermore that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children and requests the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting, including as part of the reports referred to in [relevant paragraph] above, of the situation of children including through enhanced cooperation with child protection actors and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of time bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children and other violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law committed against children;	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 26	
	… further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in the [affected country] including through the continued deployment of child protection advisors within [the Mission], and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and welcomes the work of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in [month / year];	S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 17	
	The Security Council reaffirms the important role being played by child protection advisers in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions deployed in line with the Council's relevant country-specific resolutions and in accordance with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations'	S/PRST/2013/8 (2013), par. 18	

	(DPKO) Policy Directive on Mainstreaming the Protection Rights and Wellbeing of Children affected by Armed Conflict and in this regard expresses its intention to further strengthen provisions for the protection of children in all mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions, including through ensuring the consistent deployment of child protection advisors.		S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 5(g); S/RES/1509 (2003), op. 3; S/RES/1460 (2003), op. 15; S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 9; and S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 13.
	Decides that the mandate of [the Mission] shall be as follows: (d) To help build the capacity of the ... Government of [the affected country] to: ... (ii) promote child protection and to implement the relevant ... Government action plans on children and armed conflict, including through the provision of Child Protection Advisors; Decides that the mandate of [the Mission] shall be as follows: ... (e) To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on, and help prevent: ... (ii) any violations or abuses committed against children in [the affected country]; ...	S/RES/2102 (2013), op. 2	
	... requests [the Mission] to ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of [the Mission]'s work ...	S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 12	
	Recalls paragraph 16 of its resolution 1379 (2001) and requests the Secretary-General to also include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law; (a) in recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals (b) in recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals in situations of armed conflict, bearing in mind all other violations and abuses committed against children, and notes that the present paragraph will apply to situations in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph 16 of its resolution 1379 (2001).	S/RES/1998 (2011), op. 3	
	... authorizes [the mission] to perform the following tasks ... (v) Facilitating a protective environment for children affected by armed conflict, through implementation of a monitoring and reporting mechanism.	S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 3	
	Encourages the [mission] to continue to share all relevant information with the Group of Experts [informing the sanction Committee], especially information on the recruitment and use of children, and on the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflicts;	S/RES/1952 (2010), op. 13	
	Stresses the responsibility of the United Nations country-level task forces on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, consistent with their respective mandates, to ensure effective follow-up to Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, to monitor and report progress to the Secretary-General in close cooperation with his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and ensure a coordinated response to issues related to children and armed conflict.	S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 8	
	Requests the Secretary-General to include more systematically in his reports on children and armed conflict specific information regarding the implementation of the [Security Council's] Working Group [on Children And Armed Conflict] recommendations.	S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 9	
	Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that, in all his reports on country-specific situations, the matter of children and armed conflict is included as a specific aspect of the report, and expresses its intention to give its full attention to the information provided therein, including the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and of the recommendations of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, when dealing with those situations on its agenda.	S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 10	
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures including, where applicable, to bring the monitoring and reporting mechanism to its full capacity, to allow for prompt advocacy and effective response to all	S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 17	

	violations and abuses committed against children and to ensure that information collected and communicated by the mechanism is accurate, objective, reliable and verifiable.		
	Welcomes recent initiatives by regional and sub-regional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and encourages continued mainstreaming of child protection into their advocacy, policies and programmes; development of peer review and monitoring and reporting mechanisms; establishment, within their secretariats, of child-protection mechanisms; inclusion of child-protection staff and training in their peace and field operations; sub- and inter-regional initiatives to end activities harmful to children in times of conflict, in particular cross-border recruitment and abduction of children, illicit movement of small arms, and illicit trade in natural resources through the development and implementation of guidelines on children and armed conflict …	S/RES/1612 (2005), op. 13	
	Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions and local civil society networks for advocacy, protection and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict to ensure the sustainability of local child-protection initiatives.	S/RES/1612 (2005), op. 17	
	The Security Council reiterates the need for stronger focus by all parties concerned, including Governments and the donor community, on the long-term effects of armed conflict on children and the impediments to their full rehabilitation and reintegration into their families and communities, through, inter alia, addressing the need for providing appropriate health care, enhancing their exchange of information about programmes and best practices, and ensuring the availability of adequate resources, funding and technical assistance to support national strategies or action plans in the area of child protection and welfare, and community-based programmes, bearing in mind the 'Paris principles to protect children from unlawful recruitment by armed forces or groups', with a view to ensuring the long-term sustainability and success of their programmatic response to the release, rehabilitation and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups.	S/PRST/2008/28	
Action plans and specific, time-bound commitments	*Welcomes* the [date] signing of an action plan by the [National] authorities and the United Nations to eliminate the killing and maiming of children, *noting* that this is the first such action plan to be signed, and *calls upon* the [National] authorities to vigorously implement both this action plan and the [date] action plan on the recruitment and use of child soldiers …	S/RES/2067 (2012), op. 17	See also, for example, S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 26; S/RES/2098 (2013), op. 22; S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 32; S/RES/2088 (2013), op. 14; S/RES/2053 (2012), pp. 11; S/RES/1991 (2011), op. 16; S/RES/1974 (2010), op. 23; S/RES/1935 (2010), op. 19; and S/RES/1612 (2005), op. 7; S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 4 (a), (b), (c) and (d); S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 13
	Requests the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting, as part of the reports referred to in [relevant paragraph] above, of the situation of children including close cooperation with child protection actors and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of time bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law against children;	S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 22	
	Welcomes the signing of a new action plan to end child recruitment by the Government of [the affected country], reaffirming the commitment to release all children from the [National security force], acknowledges the measures taken by the Government of [the affected country] to implement the new action plan, calls for the further implementation of this action plan, requests [the mission] to advise and assist the Government of [the affected country] in this regard …	S/RES/2057 (2012), op. 12	
	Recalls the conclusions endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in [the affected country] …, calls on all parties to end grave violations and abuses committed against children in [the affected country], urges the … Government to develop and implement a concrete time-bound action plan to halt the recruitment and use of children, requests the Secretary-	S/RES/2010 (2011), op. 24	

	General to continue his dialogue with the ... Government in this regard, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the child protection component of [the Mission] and to ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in [the affected country];		
	While noting that some parties to armed conflict have responded to its call upon them to prepare and implement concrete time-bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, (a) Reiterates its call on parties to armed conflict listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict that have not already done so to prepare and implement, without further delay, action plans to halt recruitment and use of children and killing and maiming of children, in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and other sexual violence against children; (b) Calls upon those parties that have existing action plans and have since been listed for multiple violations to prepare and implement separate action plans, as appropriate, to halt the killing and maiming of children, recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and other sexual violence against children; (c) Calls upon those parties listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict that commit, in contravention of applicable international law, recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, in situations of armed conflict, to prepare without delay, concrete time-bound action plans to halt those violations and abuses; (d) Further calls upon all parties listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict, to address all other violations and abuses committed against children and undertake specific commitments and measures in this regard;	S/RES/1998 (2011), op. 6	
	Calls upon the Government of the [affected country] and the [armed forces] to renew the action plan (signed between the UN and the armed forces ...) to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers that expired in [date], and requests [the mission] to advise and assist the Government of the [affected country] in this regard; further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in UN system activities in the [affected country] and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children;	S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 10	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate ...: (e) Work closely with the Government to ensure the implementation of its commitments to address serious violations against children, in particular the finalization of the Action Plan to release children present in the [armed forces] and to prevent further recruitment, with the support of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism;	S/RES/1925 (2010), op. 12 (e)	
	Welcomes the adoption of an action plan by the [armed group] to release all children still associated with its forces by the end of [the year] and, in order to achieve this goal, calls for a timely implementation of this action plan ...;	S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 19	
	In this context, encourages Member States to devise ways, in close consultations with the United Nations country-level task force on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, to facilitate the development and implementation of time-bound action plans, and the review and monitoring by the United Nations country-level task force of obligations and commitments relating to the protection of children in armed conflict.	S/PRST/1882 (2009), op. 6	

Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of children	Decides that the mandate of [the Mission] shall be the following: … (v) To assist the … authorities of [the affected country] in developing and implementing programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants and the dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, consistent with the objectives of reconciliation and taking into account the specific needs of demobilized children;	S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 16	
	Stresses that effective disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes for children, building on best practices identified by UNICEF and other relevant child protection actors, including the International Labour Organization, are crucial for the well-being of all children who, in contravention of applicable international law, have been recruited or used by armed forces and groups, are a critical factor for durable peace and security, and urges national Governments and donors to ensure that these community-based programmes receive timely, sustained and adequate resources and funding.	S/RES/1998 (2011), op. 18	
	[R]equests [the mission], consistent with its mandate and in coordination with the relevant parties, and with particular emphasis on the protection, release and reintegration with their families of children recruited to and participating with armed forces and armed groups, to increase its support for the National DDR Coordination Council and the … DDR Commissions and to monitor the reintegration process.	S/RES/1919 (2010), op. 19	
Training for peacekeeping personnel	Further requests [the mission] to provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence, to the [armed forces] … as part of broader international efforts to support security sector reform.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 31	See also, for example, S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 14.
	Reiterates the importance of compliance with relevant provisions of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and of providing appropriate training in such law, including child and gender-related provisions, as well as in negotiation and communications skills, cultural awareness, civil-military coordination and sensitivity in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, to personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities, requests the Secretary-General to disseminate appropriate guidance and to ensure that such United Nations personnel have the appropriate training, and urges relevant Member States, as necessary and feasible, to disseminate appropriate instructions and to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programs for personnel involved in similar activities.	S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 19	
Children and peace processes	The Security Council underlines the importance of …gaging armed forces and armed groups on child protection concerns during peace talks and calls upon Member States, United Nations entities and other parties concerned to ensure that child protection provisions, including those relating to the release and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements.	S/PRST/2013/8 (2013), par. 16	See also, for example, S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 15; S/RES/1826 (2008), op. 6; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 11; and S/RES/1612 (2005), op. 14.
	Calls upon Member States, United Nations entities, including the Peacebuilding Commission and other parties concerned, to ensure that the protection, rights, well-being and empowerment of children affected by armed conflict are integrated into all peace processes and that post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programmes and strategies prioritize issues concerning children affected by armed conflict.	S/RES/1998, (2011), op. 19	
	Calls on all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of children is addressed in the implementation of the [peace agreement], and requests the Secretary-General to ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children and continued dialogue with parties to the conflict towards the preparations of time-bound action plans to end recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations against children.	S/RES/1769 (2007), op. 17	

Targeted and graduated measures in response to violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law related to children	*Expresses deep concern* that certain perpetrators persist in committing violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict in open disregard of its resolutions on the matter, and in this regard … (b) *Reiterates* its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators, taking into account relevant provisions of its resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011);	S/RES/2068 (2012), op. 3	See also, for example, S/RES/2078 (2012), op. 4, S/RES/1998 (2011), op. 9, S/RES/1807 (2008), op. 9, S/RES/1807 (2008), op. 11, S/RES/1807 (2008), op. 13 (b) and (e)
	Decides that the measures [travel ban and assets freeze] in [provisions of the relevant resolution] shall apply to individuals, and that the [relevant provisions] of that resolution shall apply to entities, designated by the Committee … (d) as being political or military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in [the affected country] in violation of applicable international law, (e) as being responsible for violations of applicable international law in [the affected country] involving the targeting of civilians including children and women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement;	S/RES/2002 (2011), op. 1	
	Reiterates its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions on children and armed conflict, and in this regard: (a) Welcomes the sustained activity and recommendations of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict as called for in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1612 (2005), and invites it to continue reporting regularly to the Security Council; (b) Requests enhanced communication between the Working Group and relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, including through the exchange of pertinent information on violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict; (c) Reaffirms its intention to take action against persistent perpetrators in line with paragraph 9 of its resolution 1612 (2005);	S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 7	
	[R]equests the Secretary-General also to include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict, bearing in mind all other violations and abuses against children, and notes that the present paragraph will apply to situations in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph 16 of its resolution 1379 (2001);	S/RES/1882 (2009), op. 3	

III. Specific protection concerns arising from Security Council discussions on women affected by armed conflict

Condemn, and call for the cessation of, violations against women and girls	Expressing deep concern at the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by women in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, recognizing that those women and girls who are particularly vulnerable or disadvantaged may be specifically targeted or at increased risk of violence, and recognizing in this regard that more must be done to ensure that transitional justice measures address the full range of violations and abuses of women's human rights, and the differentiated impacts on women and girls of these violations and abuses as well as forced displacement, enforced disappearances, and destruction of civilian infrastructure,	S/RES/2122 (2013), pp. 7	See also, for example, S/RES/1974 (2010), op. 36, S/RES/1960 (2010), op. 3, S/RES/1917 (2010), op. 35, S/RES/1820 (2008), pp. 8, and S/RES/1806 (2008), op. 28
	Expressing its concern about the continued reports, including those reported by the Secretary-General in [relevant report], of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children and the reports of increased incidents of sexual violence in particular those attributed to armed men, stressing the importance of investigating such alleged	S/RES/2112 (2013), pp. 11	

	violations and abuses ... committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, reaffirming that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable and brought to justice irrespective of their political affiliation, while respecting the rights of those in detention ..., urging the Government to increase and expedite its efforts to combat impunity,		
	Recognizes that despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts, including on measurable and action oriented objectives, are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls and to ensure all women and girls in [the affected country] are protected from violence and abuse, enjoy equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, strongly condemns discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending schools, stresses the importance of implementing Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) notes the mainstreaming commitments introduced therein, and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge;	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 43	
	Strongly condemns the continued violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including ... rape and sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence ... perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically [list of relevant armed groups] that threaten the population as well as peace and stability of [the affected country] and the subregion ...	S/RES/2088 (2013), op. 13	
	Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010) on women, peace, and security, concerned about the high incidence of sexual and gender-based violence, welcoming the continuing efforts of [the Mission] and the Government ... to promote and protect the rights of civilians, in particular women and children, and reaffirming the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council	S/RES/2008 (2011), pp. 15	
	Demands that all parties ... immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in [the affected country], in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse ... with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 ...	S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 9	
	Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, demands all parties to conflicts to cease such acts with immediate effect, and emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence.	S/RES/1889 (2009), op. 3	
	Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children including all forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic or widespread	S/RES/1888 (2009), pp. 3	
Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law	*Calls on* all parties to ... issue clear orders regarding sexual violence, in line with its resolution 1960 (2010), calls on parties to the conflict to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services, and encourage donors to support the increase of services to address the needs of victims, and *welcomes* the commitments made to prevent and address sexual violence; including [relevant document and date] between the United Nations and the Government of [the affected country] and other parties to the conflict;	S/RES/2088 (2013), op. 15	See also, for example, S/RES/2121 (2013), op. 16; S/RES/2046 (2012), op. 7; S/RES/2040 (2012), op. 3; S/RES/1960 (2010), pp. 4 and pp. 10; S/RES/1889 (2009), op. 2; and
	Reiterating the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,	S/RES/1960 (2010), pp. 4	

	Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk	S/RES/1960 (2010), pp. 10	S/RES/1888 (2009), pp. 10 and pp. 6
	Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of ... 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	S/RES/1325 (2000), op. 9	
Women and the prevention and resolution of conflict	Urges Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, to take further measures to facilitate women's full and meaningful participation in all policymaking, planning and implementation processes to combat and eradicate the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and calls upon, in this regard, all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and justice and security sector reform efforts to take into account the particular needs of women and children associated with armed forces and armed groups, with the participation of women, and to provide for their full access to these programmes inter alia, through consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, as appropriate;	S/RES/2117 (2013), op. 12	See also, for example, S/RES/2122 (2013), pp. 13; S/RES/2112 (2013), pp. 12; S/RES/2086 (2013), pp. 12; S/RES/2067 (2012), op. 8; S/RES/2062 (2012), pp. 13; S/RES/2061 (2012), pp. 9; S/RES/2041 (2012), op. 14; S/RES/2009 (2011), op. 3; S/RES/1935 (2010), op. 3; S/RES/1889 (2009), op. 8; S/RES/1888 (2009), pp. 13, pp. 14 and op. 16; S/RES/1880 (2009), pp 12; S/RES/1826 (2008), op. 6; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 11; and S/RES/1325 (2000), op. 1 and op. 15.
	Emphasizing the important role of women in prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009), welcoming the Mission's work in this regard and underlining that a gender perspective must continue to inform the implementation of relevant aspects of the mandate of [the Mission],	S/RES/2103 (2013), pp. 16	
	... recalls that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions, therefore reiterates the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes and urges their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take account of their perspectives and needs ...;	S/RES/2096 (2013), op. 14	
	Welcoming the increased representation of women in Parliament, *commending* the [National] authorities and *underlining* the need to increase their role in decision making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,	S/RES/2067 (2012), pp. 14	
	Reaffirms the vital role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response, and post-conflict reconstruction, and stresses the need for the United Nations and the African Union to work to ensure that women and gender perspectives are fully integrated into all peace and security efforts undertaken by the two organizations, including by building the necessary capacity;	S/RES/2033 (2012), op. 12	
	Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally	S/RES/1889 (2009), op. 1	

	Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels.	S/RES/1889 (2009), op. 10	
	Emphasizing the importance of addressing sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes and mediation efforts, in order to protect populations at risk and promote full stability, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefire humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), Security Sector Reform (SSR) arrangements, justice and reparations, post-conflict recovery and development.	S/RES/1888 (2009), pp. 12	
	Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the [peace agreement] as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice.	S/RES/1880 (2009), op. 14	
	Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peace building, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels.	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 12	
	Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary.	S/RES/1325 (2000), op. 8	
Condemn and call for the cessation of sexual violence	Recognizing the significant challenges that remain across all sectors, including continuing problems with violent crime, in particular the high rates of sexual and gender-based violence, especially involving children, recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) on women, peace and security …	S/RES/2116 (2013), pp. 14	See also, for example, S/RES/2116 (2013), op.10; S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 17; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 14; S/RES/2098 (2013), pp. 19; S/RES/2066 (2012), pp. 10; S/RES/2063 (2012), op. 21; S/RES/2062 (2012), pp. 8; S/RES/2040 (2012), pp. 7; S/RES/2035 (2012), pp. 8; S/RES/2010 (2011), op. 25; S/RES/2009 (2011), pp. 5;
	Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for these parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and accountability for breaching these orders, the prohibition of sexual violence in Codes of conduct, military and police field manuals or equivalent and to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses; and further calls upon all relevant parties to armed conflict to cooperate in the framework of such commitments, with appropriate United Nations mission personnel who monitor their implementation, and calls upon the parties to designate, as appropriate, a high-level representative responsible for ensuring implementation of such commitments;	S/RES/2106 (2013), op 10	
	Expressing deep concern about reports of sexual violence during the conflict in [the affected country] against women, men and children including in prison facilities and detention centres …	S/RES/2095 (2013), pp.7	

	Strongly condemns the ... widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls ...	S/RES/2070 (2012), op.18	S/RES/1960 (2010), pp. 3, op. 1 and op. 2, S/RES/1944 (2010), pp. 12 and op. 14, S/RES/1938 (2010), pp. 16
	Demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in [the affected country], in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence ...	S/RES/2057 (2012), op.10	
	Condemns the persistence of reported human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence met with impunity, *calls upon* all parties [in the affected country], with the continued support of [the mission], to ensure the protection of civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, *stresses* that the perpetrators must be brought to justice and *calls upon* all parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence ...	S/RES/1962 (2010), op. 9	
	Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008)	S/RES/1935 (2010), op.18	
	Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, including measures such as, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence and vetting candidates for national armies and security forces to ensure the exclusion of those associated with serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including sexual violence	S/RES/1888 (2009), op.3	
Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors	... welcoming the commitment by the Government ... to develop and implement [the national] Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) ... Action Plan and to identify further opportunities to support the participation of women in the ... peace and reconciliation process ..., the presentation by the Government ... of its first progress report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and efforts to continue to accelerate full implementation of the National Action Plan for Women in [the affected country], to integrate its benchmarks into the National Priority Programmes and to develop a strategy to implement fully the Elimination of Violence Against Women law,	S/RES/2120 (2013), pp.25	See also, for example, S/RES/2122 (2013), op.2 and op.5; S/RES/2116 (2013), op.10 and op.12; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 40; S/RES/2106 (2013), op. 6, op. 7 and op. 12; S/RES/2100 (2013), op. 16 and op. 25; S/RES/2098 (2013), pp. 18 and op. 12 a) iii); S/RES/2093 (2013), op. 14 and op. 27; S/RES/2086 (2013), op. 8 and op. 12; S/RES/2066 (2012), op. 11; S/RES/2037 (2012), op. 17; S/RES/2003 (2011), op. 22; S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 24; S/RES/1960 (2010), pp.
	Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual violence, and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat such violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); and requests [the Mission] to report on sexual and gender-based violence, as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, including through the timely appointment of women protection advisers, and notes the inclusion of protection to women and children from sexual violence and gender based violence, as part of the mission-wide Protection of Civilians strategy identified in [relevant paragraph] above, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), and associated resolutions on women, peace and security, are implemented by [the Mission], including supporting the participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organizations, and through the appointment of gender advisers, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 25	

	Decides that the mandate of [the Mission] shall be the following: ... (f) Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law: – To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in [the affected country], with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual- and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the Independent Expert established under the [relevant] Human Rights Council's resolution ... – To support the efforts of the Government in combating sexual and gender based violence, including through contributing to the development of a nationally owned multi-sectoral strategy in cooperation with UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict entities, – To provide specific protection for women affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Women Protection Advisors, to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and within existing resources, in accordance with [relevant] resolutions ...	S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 6	5; S/RES/1945 (2010), op. 4; S/RES/1944 (2010), op. 12; S/RES/1906 (2009), op 18; S/RES/1889 (2009), pp. 14; S/RES/1888 (2009), op. 12; S/RES/1828 (2008), op 15;S/RES/1794 (2007), op. 18; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 19; S/RES/1590 (2005), op. 15; S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 5(g); S/RES/1528 (2004), op. 6 (n); S/RES/1325 (2000), op. 5 and op. 7; and S/PRST/2007/40; S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 13
	Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to assist national authorities, with the effective participation of women, in addressing sexual violence concerns explicitly in: (a) disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, including, inter alia, by establishing protection mechanisms for women and children in cantonment sites, as well as for civilians in close proximity of cantonment sites and in communities of return, and by offering trauma and reintegration support to women and children formerly associated with armed groups, as well as ex-combatants; (b) security sector reform processes and arrangements, including through the provision of adequate training for security personnel, encouraging the inclusion of more women in the security sector and effective vetting processes in order to exclude from the security sector those who have perpetrated or are responsible for acts of sexual violence; (c) justice sector reform initiatives, including through legislative and policy reforms that address sexual violence; training in sexual and gender-based violence of justice and security sector professionals and the inclusion of more women at professional levels in these sectors; and judicial proceedings that take into account the distinct needs and protection of witnesses as well as survivors of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, and their family members;	S/RES/2106 (2013), op. 16	
	Decides that the mandate of [the Mission] shall be as follows: ... (d) To help build the capacity of the ... Government of [the affected country] to: (i) promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment, including through the provision of Gender Advisers and Human Rights Advisers; ... (iii) prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including through the provision of Women's Protection Advisors; ... (e) To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on, and help prevent: ... (iii) any violations or abuses committed against women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;	S/RES/2102 (2013), op. 2	
	... encourages all actors in the [National] Government, the international community and civil society to renew their efforts to ... to improve response to rape complaints and access to justice for the victims of rape and other sexual crimes;	S/RES/2070 (2012), op. 18	
	Encourages the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports submitted pursuant to resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and to list in an annex to these annual reports the parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on	S/RES/1960 (2010), op. 3	

	the Security Council agenda, expresses its intention to use this list as a basis for more focused United Nations engagement with those parties, including, as appropriate, measures in accordance with the procedures of the relevant sanctions committees.		
	Requests the Secretary General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution [on Women, Peace and Security], as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country, that ensure a coherent and coordinated approach at the field-level, and encourages the Secretary-General to engage with United Nations actors, national institutions, civil society organizations, health-care service providers, and women's groups to enhance data collection and analysis of incidents, trends, and patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence to assist the Council's consideration of appropriate actions, including targeted and graduated measures, while respecting fully the integrity and specificity of the monitoring and reporting mechanism implemented under [resolutions on children and armed conflicts].	S/RES/1960 (2010), op. 8	
	Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 9	
	Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations.	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 10	
	Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 13	
	Urges appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict.	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 14	
	Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel	S/RES/1325 (2000), op. 4	

Comprehensive strategies and time-bound commitments	Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual violence, and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat such violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); … notes the inclusion of protection to women and children from sexual violence and gender based violence, as part of the mission-wide Protection of Civilians strategy identified in [relevant paragraph] above …	S/RES/2113 (2013), op. 25	See also, for example, S/RES/2112 (2013), op. 6; S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 14; S/RES/2088 (2013), op. 15; S/RES/2065 (2012), pp. 9; S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 9; S/RES/1889 (2009), op. 4; S/RES/1885 (2009), pp. 14; S/RES/1881 (2009), op. 14; and S/RES/1880 (2009), op. 16.
	Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for these parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and accountability for breaching these orders, the prohibition of sexual violence in Codes of conduct, military and police field manuals or equivalent and to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses; and further calls upon all relevant parties to armed conflict to cooperate in the framework of such commitments, with appropriate United Nations mission personnel who monitor their implementation, and calls upon the parties to designate, as appropriate, a high-level representative responsible for ensuring implementation of such commitments;	S/RES/2106 (2013), op. 10	
	… emphasizes the importance of [the Mission] supporting the Government of [the affected country] in developing and implementing a national strategy for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence;	S/RES/2102 (2013), op. 8	
	Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate: Protection and security (g) Support for efforts to promote and protect human rights … – To support the efforts of the … Government [of the affected country] in combating sexual and gender-based violence, including through contributing to the development of a nationally owned multisectoral strategy in cooperation with UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict entities, to appoint Women Protection Advisers and to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and from within existing resources, in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2011),	S/RES/2000 (2011), op. 7	
	Calls upon parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and the prohibition of sexual violence in Codes of Conduct, military field manuals, or equivalent; and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable;	S/RES/1960 (2010), op. 5	
	Requests the Secretary-General to track and monitor implementation of these commitments by parties to armed conflict on the Security Council's agenda that engage in patterns of rape and other sexual violence, and regularly update the Council in relevant reports and briefings;	S/RES/1960 (2010), op. 6	
Training for peacekeeping personnel	… encourages troop- and police-contributing countries to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities, and relevant United Nations entities to make available appropriate guidance or training modules, including in particular the United Nations predeployment scenario-based training on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence;	S/RES/2122 (2013), op.9	See also, for example, S/RES/2066 (2012), pp. 10; S/RES/1960 (2010), op.15; S/RES/1898 (2009), op. 10; S/RES/1325 (2000), op.
	Reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) 1820 (2008) and 2106 (2013) …	S/RES/2109 (2013), op. 40	

	Recognizes the role of United Nations peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence, and, in this respect, calls for all predeployment and in-mission training of troop- and police-contributing country contingents to include training on sexual and gender-based violence, which also takes into account the distinct needs of children; further encourages troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the number of women recruited and deployed in peace operations;	S/RES/2106 (2013), op. 14	6; S/RES/1296 (2000), op. 19; and S/RES/1265 (1999), op. 14.
	... *further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide and deploy guidance on addressing sexual violence for predeployment and inductive training of military and police personnel, and to assist missions in developing situation-specific procedures to address sexual violence at the field level and to ensure that technical support is provided to troop and police contributing countries in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;	S/RES/1960 (2010), op. 16	
	Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided, in pre-deployment and in theatre, to [the mission's] troop- and police-contributing countries to include guidance and training for military and police personnel on the protection of civilians from imminent threat and appropriate responses, including on human rights, sexual violence and gender issues.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 13	
	Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians.	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 6	
	Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police.	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 8	
Targeted and graduated measures in response to violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law related to women	Urges existing sanctions committees, where within the scope of the relevant criteria for designation, and consistent with resolution 1960 (2010) to apply targeted sanctions against those who perpetrate and direct sexual violence in conflict; and reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of serious sexual violence;	S/RES/2106 (2013), op. 13	See also, for example, S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 5, and S/RES/1807 (2008), op. 13 (e)
	Decides that the measures referred to in [relevant] paragraph ... above [travel ban and assets freeze] shall apply to the following individuals, and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee: ... (e) Individuals or entities operating in [the affected country] and committing serious violations involving the targeting of ... women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement;	S/RES/2078 (2012), op. 4	
	All States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons designated by [the Sanctions Committee] ...	S/RES/1807 (2008), op. 9	
	Decides that all States shall, during the period of enforcement of the measures ..., immediately freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories from the date of adoption of this resolution, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons or entities designated by [the Sanctions Committee],	S/RES/1807 (2008), op. 11	

	or that are held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by any persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction …, and decides further that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities.		
Accountability for the perpetrators of sexual violence	Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the [affected country], including [specific armed group] elements to issue clear orders against sexual violence, and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolution 1960 (2010), and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;	S/RES/2121 (2013), op.16	See also, for example, S/RES/2122 (2013), op.12; S/RES/2106 (2013), op. 18; S/RES/2078 (2012), pp. 10; S/RES/1922 (2009), op. 19; S/RES/1591 (2005), pp. 10. S/RES/1493 (2003), op. 8; and S/RES/1468 (2003), op. 2.
	Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,	S/RES/2106 (2013), pp. 9	
	Notes that sexual violence can constitute a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide; further recalls that rape and other forms of serious sexual violence in armed conflict are war crimes; calls upon Member States to comply with their relevant obligations to continue to fight impunity by investigating and prosecuting those subject to their jurisdiction who are responsible for such crimes; encourages Member States to include the full range of crimes of sexual violence in national penal legislation to enable prosecutions for such acts; recognizes that effective investigation and documentation of sexual violence in armed conflict is instrumental both in bringing perpetrators to justice and ensuring access to justice for survivors;	S/RES/2106 (2013), op. 2	
	Reiterates its calls on the Government of [the affected country] to continue to combat sexual and gender-based violence and, in coordination with [the mission], to continue to combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes and to provide redress, support, and protection to victims, including through the strengthening of national police capacity in this area and by raising awareness of existing national legislation on sexual violence;	S/RES/2066 (2012), op. 9	
	Expressing its concern about the continued reports of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, including reports of increased incidents of sexual violence in particular those attributed to armed men, *stressing* the importance to investigate such alleged violations and abuses committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, including those that occurred throughout the [relevant] crisis, including … *reaffirming* that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable and *noting* [relevant entity] commitments in this regard,	S/RES/2062 (2012), pp. 8	
	Reiterating the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility … to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,	S/RES/1960 (2010), pp. 5	
	Recognizing the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated.	S/RES/1888 (2009), pp. 11	
	Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 4	

	obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation.		
	Condemning in particular sexual violence perpetrated by [militias and armed groups as well as elements of the national armed and police forces] and other security and intelligence services, stressing the urgent need for the [the affected State], in cooperation with [peacekeeping mission] and other relevant actors, to end such violence and bring the perpetrators, as well as the senior commanders under whom they serve, to justice, and calling on Member States to assist in this regard and to continue to provide medical, humanitarian and other assistance to victims.	S/RES/1794 (2007), pp. 14	
Sexual exploitation and abuse	*Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by [the mission] to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;	S/RES/2084 (2012), op. 4	See also, for example, S/RES/2075 (2012), op. 15; S/RES/2070 (2012), op. 19; S/RES/ 2064 (2011), op. 9; S/RES/1996 (2011), op. 28; S/RES/1340 (2008), op. 22; S/RES/1674 (2006), op. 20; S/RES/1565 (2004), op. 25; S/RES/1460 (2003), op. 10, and S/RES/1436 (2002), op. 15.
	Recalling its resolutions … on women, peace, and security, … recognizing the challenges that remain in addressing the serious issues of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and calling on Member States to increase support to the Government in its efforts,	S/RES/1938 (2010), pp. 16	
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to fully investigate the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by civilian and military personnel of [the mission], and to take the appropriate measures set out in the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.	S/RES/1906 (2009), op. 12	
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theatre awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel.	S/RES/1820 (2008), op. 7	
	Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in [the peacekeeping mission] with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the development of strategies and appropriate mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the enhancement of training for personnel to prevent misconduct and ensure full compliance with the United Nations code of conduct, and to further take all necessary action in accordance with the Secretary-General's Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13) and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of pre-deployment awareness training and … post-deployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel.	S/RES/1769 (2007), op. 16	